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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Great Robbery of the Indian Fund—Character of the Present Administration—Its Treason, Perjury and Robbery—Action of the Two Crisis Committees—Firm Stand of the Republicans—South Carolina Envoys and the Japanese.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1860.

The city has been thrown into a spasm to-day by the discovery of a robbery of the Indian Trust Fund of nearly *one million dollars*. It came to light last night by the voluntary confession of the cat's-paw in the case, Godard Bailey, who has charge of the safe containing the bonds. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, had just returned from his disunion mission to the Legislature of North Carolina, where he had failed to accomplish the object of his visit. He at once summoned the President, Secretary of State, Attorney General and District Attorney. Upon investigation it was found that **$872,000** had been abstracted from the iron safe of the Indian Trust office. It is supposed that most of the bonds had been hypothecated to raise money to carry on the disunion movement, as the whole Interior Department is stuffed with disunionists, from Thompson himself down to the porters. But the panic by which every description of stock has been knocked down, rendered the conspirators unable to redeem them, and as the payments to the Indians were about to be made, concealment was impossible, as those Trust funds had coupons attached, from which the annuities are paid. Further disclosures will necessarily implicate other parties, and the abstracted bonds will be traced to their hiding places. Some of them, doubtless, have been sold outright in the New York market; but it is believed that most of the bonds have been hypothecated. Had Lincoln been defeated this monster defalcation would have been concealed. Some other fund would have been used to pay the annuities. But this is believed to be only the first installment of a long catalogue of robberies and peculations on the public treasury that will come to light ere long. This pro-slavery Administration is rotten in every department; its finances and its patriotism on a par with each other. The government seems to be administered by men who unite the double character of thief and traitor. Things are not done on a petty, picayune scale. None of your vulgar villains who can be satisfied with petit larceny and shoplifting; but they bolt at once into the circle of forgers and garroters, and do big things. Other Administrations have contented themselves with combatting partisan opponents, but this one makes war on the Constitution and the Union, which they are sworn to support. To treason they add the mild offense of perjury. Employees and clerks, in past Administrations, committed peculations and breaches of trust; but here we have the heads of bureaus sacking the treasury. Cobb cleaned out his department, not leaving a stiver behind.

Floyd has furnished the insurgents abundance of arms and ammunition to make war against the Union, and has sent the army away to the uttermost corners and wildernesses of the nation. The navy has been sent to the farthest seas, and lastly it is discovered that even the poor Indians are robbed of their much needed annuities. Was ever there such an administration since the world began? These are the fruits of pro-slavery rule. Can the stream be expected to mount higher than the fountain? Slavery itself is founded on fraud and theft, and is maintained by brute force and despotism. Men are first robbed of themselves, and then of their free will and the fruits of their toil. How could an administration whose fundamental principle is that slavery is not only right but a divine institution, be otherwise than traitors to the Constitution, enemies of the Union, and perpetrators of grand larceny on the public moneys and other convertible property of the government? Old Abe is going to have a delightful little job in putting things to rights when he takes up his abode in the White House.

We have now two Union Saving Committees in full, or, rather in intermittant blast. The House Committee of thirty-three were in session Friday, and adjourned over till January 7th. Three hours were spent in discussing various propositions. The fire-eaters demanded to know whether the Republicans were willing, in order to "save the Union," to have incorporated into the Constitution a provision expressly recognizing property in man. The Republicans replied that such a provision would at once re-open the African slave trade and place it beyond the power of Congress ever to again close it; and, furthermore, it would open the whole North to the introduction of slaves in despite of State Constitutions, as the United States Constitution was the Supreme law of the land, and all State Constitutions when they come in conflict, must give way to it. Hence such a proposition could not be entertained by any Northern man.

They were not asked whether they would agree to run him across the continent to the Pacific on the meridian of 36:30: establishing slavery in all the territories south of it, future acquisitions included. To this modest proposition, the Republicans returned an unqualified negative. "You have" said they "far more domain near home than rightfully belongs to you, either on the basis of relative population, climate or agricultural productions." A proposition introduced by Winter Davis was discussed at some length, and was favorably received by several members, viz: an Enabling Act to Pike's Peak and New Mexico to form State constitutions, and be admitted next winter, and Kansas to be admitted immediately under her present constitution. But the ultra South refused to accept the proposition, as nothing short of a slave code and amendments will satisfy the fire-eaters.

After the committee had adjourned the Republican members held a caucus and conferred freely. They came to the conclusion that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States, by way of amendment to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people, and therefore it was not necessary to prepare one. They agreed that the Constitution is good enough as it now stands; nothing should be stricken out and nothing inserted. All compromises must be in the nature of Congressional acts, subject to the present provisions of the Constitution; and they could not consent to force Slavery into Territory now free by Congressional action or otherwise.

The Senate Crisis Committee of thirteen were in session four hours yesterday. All the members were present but Seward, who is absent from the city. The amendments to the Constitution proposed by Crittenden, to grant slavery new rights and guarantees, and chain freedom to its car, were the subjects of discussion. The first amendment to the Constitution proposes a division of the Territories on the line of the Missouri Compromise, making all south of it slave territory, forever, embracing Central America and clear down to Cape Horn. The North to retain the territory north of that line, which is not wanted by the slave holders, because unfitted for their purposes. This monstrous scheme was advocated by Douglas, Bigler and Crittenden, with zeal worthy of a better cause. Messrs. Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Grimes opposed the proposition with much earnestness and ability. They maintained that the people in the late election decided the question of slavery in Territories, and, therefore, they had no concessions to make or offer. The Republicans had done nothing wrong, said Wade. They had no apologies to make. They were satisfied with the Constitution as the fathers made it. They were opposed to pathing or tinkering it. All changes would be for the worse. The people of the North would never consent to make it more pro-slavery, nor would they ask to make it more anti-slavery, but desired that it *should be let alone*. Toombs, Davis and Hunter discussed the condition of public affairs, and the necessity for giving the slaveholders additional rights and privileges, else they would leave the Union. Wade replied that as it took two sides to make a bargain, it would require the assent of both parties to release either from the bond. The Union must and shall be preserved on the basis of the present Constitution.

The proposition was voted against by Messrs. Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes and Wade. The remainder of the committee voted *for* the proposition, but as it had not a majority of the Republicans, it was defeated under the rules adopted by the committee, that no proposition should be considered adopted and recommended to the Senate which did not receive a majority of the Republican votes, and also a majority of those opposed to the Republicans.

The second proposition submitted by Mr. Crittenden, denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the dockyards and arsenals was rejected.

The third clause, denying to Congress the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without having previously obtained the consent of Maryland and Virginia, though the District might be willing and the slaveholders paid for their slaves, was defeated by the same vote, the Republicans all voting [illegible] and the remainder of the committee including Douglas voting for it.

The fourth clause establishing the right of the slaveholder to bring his slaves into free States, as property, and take them away again as such, was voted rejected by the same vote—Douglas voting in the affirmative.

The fifth clause, making the Fugitive Slave Law more stringent and oppressive, by requiring the free States to pay for rescued slaves, was also rejected, Douglas voting for it.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution expressly [illegible]

of the Breckinridge platform, which the people have rejected at the polls, but final action was not taken on them. Many other propositions were offered and voted upon, but none of leading importance—none that would meet the great exigencies of the times.

The Committee then adjourned to meet on Monday morning. There is no probability that any scheme to cheat and rob the free labor masses, will be assented to by a single Republican.

The Republicans show no signs of wavering, but stand a solid phalanx, for the Union as it is, the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of all the laws, South as well as North. The well authenticated recent declaration of the new President, that he would adhere to the principles of the Chicago Platform, maintain the Union and *enforce* the laws, has put new strength into the knees and backs of such Republicans as exhibited symptoms of wavering before the fierce assaults of the fire-eaters, aided by the panic, when the bottom seemed to be dropping out of all commercial values. But the financial crisis is over; the terror and convulsion in the money market are passing away like an angry thunder storm, and sunshine is already gleaming in the Western skies. The disunion question will have to be tested and settled on its political merits, unaided by social alarm and pecuniary distress in the free States, the problem must be solved by the rule of might applied to enforce right. If rebellion is stronger than union, then secession will succeed. If Calhounism has more supporters than the Constitution, then the fire-eaters will triumph.

The South Carolina Envoys are expected here on Tuesday or Wednesday to make a treaty between the empire of South Carolina and this nation. The refusal of this Government to comply with the demands of the Ambassadors is to be followed by a seizure of the Forts, which Buchanan and Floyd have repaired, strengthened and provisioned for their use.

The Baltimore *Sun*, which is a disunion paper, and known to be in the confidence of the fire-eaters and Administration, cooly makes the following suggestions in its issue of this morning:

"When the commissioners shall make their demand, it is probable that the President will refer the subject to Congress. By this course, he will, in fact, recognize the commission and the authority under which it was appointed. Congress could, and probably would, discuss the subject of the expediency of recapturing the forts till the end of the session, and then, perhaps, settle the matter by the passage of a general law, to the effect that inasmuch as the fortifications, etc., of the United States are an expense to the treasury, and as the United States government has not troops to man or protect them, the President shall be requested to turn them over to the States in which they are respectively situated, on the condition that they be kept in repair at the expense of such State."

I would not be surprised to see some such a proposition admitted by the disunionists and acquiesced in by the doughfaces. It is reported here, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch, that the Charleston "Sovereign Convention" has adopted the United States revenue laws! The collector is to take the oath prescribed by South Carolina. The postal programme has not yet been made public. It is a knotty question.

The envoys from the Court of Charleston to that of Washington are Magrath, Orr and Rhett. They are to be paid ten dollars per day and mileage, and have a Secretary. They are expected to make as much sensation in their progress through the United States as the Japanese Princes of the Tycoon blood. They will, perhaps, be forwarded from here by a government steamer to New York, where an entertainment will await them, eclipsing the Japanese ball. New York is the place for them. They can doubtless get that city to secede from the States and annex herself to the empire of South Carolina. CHICAGO.

The Next State Fair.

We understand that the State Fair is to be located for the coming year at an earlier day than usual. The new Executive Board meet at Springfield, Jan. 15th, at which time they will receive and entertain proposals for holding the State fair for 1861.

Well Done.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
SEC'Y'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, '60.
To the Managers of Offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company:
Messages to and from Jno. Evans, F. N. Blake, S. C. Pomeroy, W. F. M. Arny, Thaddeus Hyatt, C. C. Hutchinson and Dr. Webb, relating strictly to the business of the Kansas Relief Committee may be sent free of charge over the lines of this company.
HIRAM SIBLEY, President.

More of the Young Mail Robber.

Another batch of drafts and notes stolen by the Burlington and Quincy train boy, have come to light. They were found upon the Galena Railroad track, about two and a half miles from Harlem, on the 3d of December, by Willard Dulmadge, and are as follows:

No. 1. Draft by Fort Madison Branch of State Bank of Iowa, on W. H. Barksdale & Co., St. Louis, Nov. 30th, 1860, order of J. M. Beck for $45.75.
No. 2. Draft, Nov. 13th, 1860, by S. Black, N. Y., on L. Aratzen, Quincy, Ill., $103.75.
No. 3. Draft by J. B. Penfield, Quincy, Ill., Dec. 1st, order Flagg & Savage, on Atwood & Co., N. Y., $359.
No. 4. Draft by State Savings Association, St. Louis, Nov. 28th, order of Sawyer & Groves, on Bank of Commerce, N. Y., $500.
No. 5. Draft, State Bank of Maine, Nov. 19th, order of Paul Albrecht, on Exchange Bank, Boston, $23.
No. 6. Draft by Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21st, order of J. H. Sargent, on D. R. Holt, Chicago, $15.
No. 7. Draft by State Bank of Ohio, at Athens, Oct. 26th, order of Barrack Wolfe on William Hoge & Co., N. Y., $100.
No. 8. Draft by Franklin Bank, Newark, Ohio, Oct. 23d, order of William Anderson, on Continental Bank, N. Y., $461.50.
No. 9. Draft by Schrader & Dunham, Maquoketa, Iowa, Oct. 25th, order of Sarah Woods, on American Exchange Bank, N. Y., $60.
No. 10. Note by Chase and Shaw, Garden Grove, Iowa, Oct. 19th, four months, order of Taylor & Brown, N. Y., $103.88.
No. 11. Note by H. H. Hawley, Burlington, Iowa, July 17th, five months, order of Oliver Ditson & Co., $125.

The above drafts and notes were recovered by C. P. Bradley, and have been placed in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, Assistant Postmaster.

State Normal University.

The following resolutions, conceived in an excellent spirit, and unanimously adopted by the State Board of Education at its late meeting, are complimentary to the profession, and another proof of the thoughtfulness and good sense of the Board.

The Normal University has grown to be an institution in the land. The great Common School interest looks to it with hope and the common people, with pride. It is proposed to throw open its ample Halls, its Museum, its Library, its Class Rooms, to the actual teachers of the State, whenever they may have a day, a week or any longer time to visit the University. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the actual teachers of the State be cordially invited to visit the Normal University at its regular examinations, and at such other times as may suit their convenience, and to make it their home.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be instructed to invite five teachers from the State at large to attend the next annual examination of the Normal and Model Schools, as an Examining Committee.

The Capital in Danger.

"Occasional," the usually well informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows:

"Some weeks ago, I intimated that it was the purpose of the Disunionists to seize the Federal Capitol. This suggestion was derided by some, but we are now on the eve of the fulfillment of the prophecy. In the South American States, and particularly in Mexico, after a popular election has decided one way, the defeated party has resorted to arms, and occupied the leading cities. I have no doubt that a similar outrage is contemplated by the Disunionists. Indeed, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of Gov. Wise, not more than four days ago, recommended that Washington should be occupied by the Disunion forces. To this end, Handy, the Commissioner from Mississippi, visited Maryland; and, after being rebuked and rejected by Gov. Hicks, proceeded to Baltimore, where he delivered a violent and treasonable speech.

One of the most conservative men in that State, a statesman of enlarged experience and ability, devoted to the Union, informed me yesterday that he had little doubt that Maryland, unless a counter sentiment could be roused at once, would enroll herself on the side of South Carolina. The purpose is to prevent the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Washington, on the 4th of March. This is openly avowed. Not ten days ago one of the most distinguished Southern Senators coolly informed a gentleman that Mr. Lincoln would not dare to come here after the expiration of the term of Mr. Buchanan; that this city would be seized and occupied as the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and that Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to take his oath of office in Philadelphia or New York! It is in vain to look to Mr. Buchanan for relief in this dark hour.

Should Congress pass a force bill, he, by the declaration contained in his last annual message, is committed against executing it, and would, of course, refuse to affix his signature to it. His backers in the Senate and in the House have persistently resisted all attempts to inquire into his proceedings in regard to the public property in the South, and one Senator based his opposition to such a resolution on the ground that the President was Commander-in Chief, and that his proceedings could not be investigated. Meanwhile, all the men in office here regard the present condition of things as the best manner of protracting their official terms. Every blow struck at the Union during Mr. Buchanan's Administration renews their ardent applause. The assertion is every hour made that no Southern officer in the army or navy will take arms against South Carolina or any seceding State; and great stress is laid upon the fact that the present commander of fortress [illegible] is heart and soul with [illegible] of Virginia."

COL. RICHARD J. HAMILTON.

One by one, those who have from the very first been identified with the growth and prosperity of our city, are being called away from earth. Col. RICHARD J. HAMILTON expired at the residence of his son-in-law—Murray F. Tuley, Esq.—on West Madison street, yesterday morning. For some time past his failing health and the nature of his disease, paralysis, has warned him, and the devoted friends about him, that the end of life was drawing near, but it was not until Thursday of last week that any immediate termination was looked for.

At that time a severe shock prostrated him. He rallied somewhat, but repeated shocks succeeded, and on Tuesday night about seven o'clock he was seen to be fast sinking, and just before three o'clock yesterday morning he breathed his last. During Christmas day he was perfectly rational and aware of his condition, appearing perfectly calm and composed.

Col. Hamilton leaves a widow and six children, all but one of the latter settled in life. About six weeks since, deceased connected himself with the South Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Cunningham, pastor. The last tributes of respect will be paid to his earthly remains from his late residence on West Madison corner of Hoyne street, on Friday at one P. M. Deceased will be interred with Masonic honors, having been long connected and holding high position in that order.

Col. Richard J. Hamilton was born near Danville, in Mercer county, Ky., on the 21st of August, 1799. James L. Hamilton, his father, was an Englishman by birth, but came with his parents when only a year old to this country. They settled on the Savannah river, in South Carolina. At the age of twenty, Mr. Hamilton came North to Kentucky, and having married Sarah Jones, settled near Danville as a farmer. Four years after the birth of Richard, he removed to Shelby county, where Col. Hamilton's early years were passed.

He received his academical education at the Shelby County Academy, taught at the time by Rev. Mr. Gray, and Rev. Dr. Cameron, a Scotch Presbyterian. At the age of seventeen he was placed in a mercantile establishment in Shelbyville, and afterwards in Jefferson county, where he remained some fifteen months. He then went to Louisville and studied law till the spring of 1820, when he emigrated to Jonesboro', Ill., with Col. Abner Fields. Before locating permanently, it was determined that one of them should go to St. Louis, on a tour of observation. As they had only twelve dollars between them, they cast lots to determine who should go. Col. Field drew the lot, but as he was a relative of the late Judge Pope, and through him could obtain the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court, he came back to Jonesboro'. Col. Hamilton continued his legal studies in Jonesboro' under the instruction of Col. Field and Judge Dunn, now of Wisconsin.

At the first meeting of the Illinois Legislature at Vandalia, in the winter of 1820-1, the charter of the old State Bank was granted, and at the first meeting of the directors, a branch was established at Brownville, Jackson county, and Col. Hamilton was appointed cashier. This position he retained till the Spring of 1831.

In April, 1822, Col. Hamilton married Miss Diannah W. Buckner, a native of Jefferson county, Ky., then residing near Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Mo. Mrs. Hamilton was a very intelligent and most estimable Christian lady. She was one of the first members of the Methodist Church, the oldest in this city, and in all the early religious efforts—those which gave direction and tone to society—she bore a leading part. We have always heard her spoken of with the highest respect by all who knew her. She died March 22d, 1834.

In 1830 emigration to Southern Illinois had about ceased. The country, of course, had ceased to grow, and times were hard. The northern part of the State had begun to attract attention, and by the advice of Judge Dunn and Gov. Reynolds, who promised him an appointment, Col. Hamilton determined, in the winter of 1830-31, to come to Chicago. He arrived here on the 9th of April, 1831, and has resided here permanently since that time. He returned to Brownville and brought his family to the "post" in August of the same year.

Our citizens can now scarcely conceive of the privations and the difficulties encountered by the early inhabitants of the city. To endure them cheerfully required the highest exercise of faith in its commercial position and future prosperity. For instance, when Col. Hamilton moved up from Brownville, there were scarcely any settlements north of Springfield till the traveler approached Chicago. The prairies spread out in unbroken solitude, while only here and there in the distance a solitary deer or an Indian were seen, or an owl or a crow sweeping across these "unshorn fields." For most of the distance, Col. Hamilton and his family and attendants were obliged to sleep in their wagons. To one who had carefully studied the geography of the country and understood what were its agricultural resources, was there hope in the future, but it must be confessed that the town presented a very unpromising appearance. The prairie on which it stood was nearly level, and hence was drained very slowly. Besides two companies of United States troops in Fort Dearborn, there were only about a dozen families in the town. On the West Side near the forks of the river, Mr. Elijah Wentworth "kept tavern." Though the house was partly composed of logs, it was the best hotel in "the city." Near Mr. Wentworth lived James Kinzie, William Lee, Alexander Robinson, and Robert A. Kinzie, the latter Mr. Kinzie was the principal merchant of the place. This "settlement" was called "Wolf Point." On the South Side on the river near Randolph street, Mark Beaubien "kept tavern," and further up the branch lived Mr. Bourisso, an Indian trader. Colonel John B. Beaubien lived on the lake shore south of the garrison and nearly opposite where the Richmond House now stands. The old Kinzie House stood on the North Side, nearly opposite the garrison—unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition—as did also the Government Agency House, about half way up to the forks of the river. Mr. Samuel Miller kept a public house on the North Side, near the North Branch, opposite Wentworth's. Mr. McGee, a blacksmith, G. Kercheval, E. Harmon and a few others were here, but the above were the principal families. The houses were mostly built of logs, or in the rudest manner, the people were poor, and prospects decidedly cheerless and discouraging. Communication between the different parts of the town was for most of the year through the deep mud of the low prairie. Land in what is now the heart of the city could be bought in eighty acre lots for the value of a house, and not a very good one at that.

Who could believe, were not the proof positive, that from such a beginning, Chicago could have grown to her present position in half the lifetime of a single citizen? When Col. Hamilton came here, the county of Cook had but just been organized, and extended to Peoria, and a few families in miserable tenements scattered over the prairies constituted the entire town. There was not a single road located in this part of the county. Now we have eleven trunk lines of railway connecting us in some two days time or less with every city on the seaboard between Portland and New Orleans, and some of them stretch far away towards the Pacific. Then, one, and at most two, vessels were sent around from Buffalo by the Government with supplies for the garrison; now our vessels and our steamers are counted by hundreds, sailing to all the towns between the head of Lake Superior and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and some of our vessels still more adventurous have visited several of the principal ports of Europe. The winter after Col. Hamilton came here, an Indian brought the mail on foot once a week from Niles, Mich., and the few newspapers received from the outside world were carefully passed round the neighborhood that each might keep posted up in the news from the far-off East. The Chicago office has long since become the third distributing post office in the Union. At that time there was not a church organization, much less a church or school house of any kind; now our churches are numbered by scores, and our dozen or more public schools, with the High School at their head, and with their hundreds of children each, are justly the pride and the glory of the city. These contrasts might be extended almost indefinitely; but from the facts above specified, the reader can readily supply them to any desirable extent. How wonderful the changes since Col. Hamilton came here!

Col. Hamilton was qualified, both by nature and education, to be a leader among his fellows, and within a year after his arrival in Chicago, Gov. Reynolds appointed him Recorder, and Judge Young made him Clerk of the Circuit Court. He was also Judge of the Probate Court and fulfilled the duties of Treasurer and School Commissioner. Surely these honors ought to have satisfied any reasonable ambition. His name is of course associated indelibly with the early history of both the city and county, we might also add of the State, for he was at some time Clerk of the House of Assembly, and Assistant Secretary of the Senate. He was an associate of, and intimately connected with, nearly all the leading men in the early history of the State, and a man who was their friend and peer must have possessed abilities of no ordinary character.

When Col. Hamilton came to Chicago, the surrounding country was in the possession of the Potawatomie Indians, and he rendered important services to his fellow citizens in conducting their affairs with relation to the savages. In the summer of 1832 they became dangerous. The people who had settled on the Desplaines and the Du Page having received timely warning, brought their families and left them in Fort Dearborn, and drove their cattle to the settlements upon the Wabash. Col. Hamilton was one of the commissaries to provide for these families in the fort. In May a small company was organized to secure the country on the Fox River. Capt. Brown was commander and Col. Hamilton was one of his staff. They visited the various small settlements and arrived at Indian Creek the morning after the massacre of the families of Davis, Hall and Petigrew. Some thirteen dead bodies were found, horribly mangled. We shall never forget Col. Hamilton's vivid description of that terrible scene. In September, 1833, the Indians, to the number of seven thousand, assembled in Chicago, and on the 26th of that month they ceded to the United States all the territory in Northern Illinois, and on the first of October following, Col. J. B. F. Russell, as Government Agent, started with them for their new home west of the Missouri.

As an example of the condition of the city in those early times, we mention that the first newspaper ever printed in the town was not issued till more than two years and a half after Col. Hamilton came here. That was the Chicago *Democrat*, started by the late John Calhoun, Esq. The first number was published on the 26th of November, 1833.

Colonel Hamilton lived in the garrison for some time after he came here. He then lived in the old Indian Agency House till 1833, when he took possession of his new home and continued to live on the North Side—in all, some twenty years. He removed to his homestead on West Madison street, near the city limits, in December, 1850, and beguiled the latter years of his life in ornamenting the beautiful grounds around his last earthly home.

As above stated, Col. Hamilton's first wife died in 1834. In 1835 he was married to Miss Harriet L. Hubbard, who also died in February 1840. He married his third wife, Mrs. P. C. Tully, in Louisville, Ky., in 1842.

Col. Hamilton had several children, one of whom Ellen did she now reside in the city, would have the honor of being the "oldest" *native*, "inhabitant." She need not, however, be at all ashamed of her age, for she was born in Fort Dearborn in the early part of 1832.

We make no apology for occupying so much space with this sketch. The life of Col. Hamilton has been a most eventful one. Few men have ever been permitted to see changes so wonderful as he. When the city shall have grown to a million of inhabitants, how interesting and curious will the above facts appear! We need not trace more minutely his connection with the growth of the city. He was for years one of our leading and most useful citizens. Wise in counsel, fertile in suggestion and in devising means to advance the interests of the city, and with indomitable energy in the execution of his plans, he was just the man for the early times in which he lived. With all the opportunities he had to acquire an overgrown fortune, he was by no means one of our wealthiest citizens. His generous nature forbade that; but he has left a very handsome competence to his family—enough for all useful purposes. That he has lived so long, and left so honorable a name among his fellow-citizens, must be a source of great comfort to his family and friends. His history shows to young men what industry, integrity and perseverance can accomplish. May they imitate his example, and they will surely obtain his reward.

THE CITY.

A PRETTY PICKLE.—The pickle the horse railway tracks are in when salted.

☞ See advertisement of Messrs. Eastman & Ennis for tamarac logs, in another column.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was much in doubt which side to take on the sleighing question. Signs of a thaw.

SENT TO THEIR QUARTERS.—Sheriff Hesing has seen the latest batch of prisoners sentenced in our Courts safe at Joliet.

BLANEY LODGE FESTIVAL.—The Festival of Blaney Lodge, always a brilliant and successful affair, takes place at the Briggs House this evening.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Sociable and Ball of the St. George's Benevolent Association at Bryan Hall, on Friday evening, will be a notable affair.

PERSONAL.—On Wednesday Hon. William B. Ogden, returned to this city from a visit of several weeks at New York.

Hon. Leonard Swett was in town yesterday.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—There are very numerous suits now being prosecuted against parties for selling liquor without license.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This distinguished orator is to lecture this evening at Metropolitan Hall. The bare announcement of the fact is enough to crowd old Metropolitan to its utmost capacity.

CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS.—It is humane and proper, and also that it should be so it will prove the strongest reason of all it is legal to clean the sidewalks. The police will see that this is enforced, such are the orders at the City Marshal's office.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON SATURDAY EVENING.—This popular and world renowned friend of temperance will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, for the last time this season, at Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday evening. No more tickets will be sold than the hall will accommodate. They may be procured at all the book and music stores, and at Knowles' shoe store, under the hall.

"HEART OF THE ANDES"—We are glad to learn that this celebrated painting is now on its way to Chicago, and will be opened for exhibition about January first. The extended reputation, achieved both in the United States and England by this the greatest work of Mr. Church, should secure its success here, and we trust this will be so decided as to induce other Artists to send us their best works for exhibition.

PASSING AWAY.—A little over two years ago one of our engravers, Mr. Childs, contributed to the Chicago *Magazine*, several cuts of well known residents. Five of these admirable likenesses Mr. Childs placed in a show case in his window. They were, Dr. MAXWELL, JOHN CALHOUN, GEORGE W. DOLE, Ex-Mayor CURTIS, and COL. RICHARD J. HAMILTON. All were at the time hale, hearty men, in the prime of life, and not old save that in a young city like our own they were our oldest citizens. One by one they have passed away, and the brief memorial in another column closes the list.

LECTURE.—At the request of a number of our citizens, Rev. O. F. Tiffany, D. D., will deliver a lecture at Metropolitan Hall on to-morrow evening, on Daniel Webster, the Expounder of the Constitution and the Defender of the Union. The reputation of the speaker, the subject, and its adaptation to these days of disunion, with the fact that the avails will be devoted to benevolent purposes in our city, will secure a full house. Tickets 25 cents; on sale at the Methodist Depository, 64 Washington street, and in the shoe store under the hall.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—The United States Courts and officers will be removed this week to the new government building. The carpets for the new rooms will be put down in a day or two. Judge Drummond has been engaged for some days past in hearing motions and settling pleadings, preparatory to trial business. No jury will be empanelled until after New Years, when the Courts will be in their new quarters. The most interesting case to be tried is that for rescuing the fugitive slave, Eliza Grayson.

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION EXHIBITION.—A number of magnificent large paintings have been added since the issue of the Catalogue, viz: St. Mary at the Feet of the Saviour, by Corbould, is pronounced the very finest water colored painting in America. James Robb Esq. is the proprietor. Mr. J. H. Kinzie has contributed a charming full length portrait of a Lady, by Healy, and also another full length portrait of a Lady, just finished, by the same artist, at the order of C. H. McCormick, hangs opposite. W. S. Gurnee has two exquisite paintings which he recently brought from Europe, one a large and lovely landscape—"Rocco di Papa"—an autumn scene in the mountains near Rome; the other a remarkably fine cattle or pastoral piece, painted in Spain by a Spanish artist. The large historical picture of the "Siege of Yorktown," by Le Grand, formerly the centre of attraction in the Gallery. Hon. I. N. Arnold contributes a little gem of a landscape on the Hudson, by Kensett; and Dr. Cadwell a landscape of great merit, by Bonfield. No citizen of Chicago should fail to see these and the many other master-pieces of art, for the first time exhibited in this city, as the opportunity to see them again may not soon occur. The exhibition will continue three or four weeks.

Christmas Day in Chicago.

The severe snow storm of Monday night gave rather too much of a good thing for Christmas day. It was too much snow to be put into passable sleighing at so short notice, and the streets and paths were heavy and the snow like that "On Linden"—"*untrodden*." The City Railways were out early with their new snow plough and yet their cars dragged heavily all day at the tails of from two, four and even six horses.

The day passed quietly, and with little to deserve note. In many of our homes, the little folks doubtless got a benefit and were made happy by the art of German toy makers and the kind offices of mothers and aunts. There were Christmas trees in vast number, and their branches hung heavy with gifts, and Children's parties where very much more enjoyment was vouchsafed to the little ones than even Mrs. Gunnybags in one of her most magnificent routs can secure for her guests, so much more successful is happy Childhood in finding its way straight to the "Bright side of Life" when that side is presented to it.

There were huge dinners, and mine hosts of the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs fed each a small army with the fat of the land, in sumptuous repasts. There was much sleigh-riding, and happy parties dashed to and fro on our thoroughfares later in the day, thoroughly bent on being happy and in a fair way for it.

There was a huge sleigh-load of burlesque patriots, who after a liberal use of lampblack, hailed from "South Carolina," and so drove about town. In the present excited state of these Palmetto people, it is very lucky they did not see their representatives in this city, or not even J. B. could have stayed the swift consequences.

At the theater in the evening there was an immense house, and the attractive bill of fare brought down the audience, and the happy manager won as he deserved a rousing return on his enterprise and skill.

And all over the city on Christmas night there were more or less public merry-makings and happy gatherings, in which children were made joyous. At the Chicago Reform School the boys were participants and managers in a very delightful affair. Several of our Sunday Schools in different parts of the city held pleasant gatherings. A very pleasant thing for the "young folk" was the Christmas Tree of the Wabash avenue Methodist Sunday School. The room was most tastefully decorated with thick hanging evergreens, and two large trees hung full from floor to ceiling with the gifts which Sana Claus in full costume, not omitting the jingling sleigh bells, dispensed to the waiting expectants. The children were glad and joyous as youth always is upon occasion, and old hearts felt young again for the time. We are glad that this Christmas tree has become a permanent institution with the managers of this school, and think that others would not err in following their example, and clustering and uniting the kind memories of the season with the religious teachings of the year.

McVickers Theatre was crowded from floor to ceiling with a happy, laughing audience. The extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast," the old nursery tale of our childhood, is full of good songs, good humor, good local hits, and all that kind of things which causes an audience to "enjoy themselves." The Misses Webbs don't amount to a great deal, but the piece itself is worth seeing, and if any one feels blue, and needs some hearty good laughing, they can have it by going to McVicker's while this piece is having its run. Dillon's "get up" was very good, and Whytal's scenery, which is always good, in this is better.

And so Christmas has come and gone.

CHARLESTON AND CHICAGO.—Last evening, sitting in the main Hall of the Tremont House, were a trunk, hat-box, and a large wooden box, the latter gotten up very much in the style of those in which government arms are packed for shipment. They were marked "J. C. Turnbull, Charleston, S. C." They attracted the notice of but few of the passers by, yet we, neither a prophet nor the son of one, will just venture the prediction that if some John Smith of our city will visit Charleston, and leave exposed to the public gaze in a hotel in that city even an empty hat-box, marked "J. S., Chicago, Ill.," the rebel chivalry of that pestilent city will experience as huge a scare as if a bomb from Fort Moultrie had landed upon the top of the innocent hat-box.

The freemen of Chicago can afford, as well as tolerate, the presence of a South Carolinian in their midst, even though he pays extra baggage upon a box of revolvers.

THE CALICO BALL.—The Calico Ball at Bryan Hall, last night, passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned, and must give results highly gratifying to the noble cause it was intended to aid.

RAILROAD WORK.—The grading on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad extension is now finished to Neenah, and nearly all completed from there to Appleton. The track is laid down for about half-way to Neenah. We understand that the iron will not be laid further than the latter place this winter.—*Journal*.

Not so. The track will be finished through to Appleton as speedily as possible and with no stops by the way.

INQUESTS.

A LUNATIC LEAPS FROM A PROPELLER'S MAST.—On Tuesday morning a man was discovered perched on the cross-trees of the propeller *C. Mears*, lying near Rush street bridge. The watchman on the boat called to him to come down, but it was speedily manifest that the poor fellow was suffering under an attack of delirium tremens.

Several persons gathered about the boat and questioned him, but he pertinaciously refused to come down, saying that the Democrats were after him to kill him for voting for Lincoln. In reply to a question as to his name, he said that it was Wm. McGregor, and that he lived on West Jackson street. The police were sent for and endeavored to get him down, but all to no purpose. As a last resort, two men went up the mast with a rope to secure him, when he drew a knife and threatened to kill them. They kept on their way, however, and had nearly reached him, when he suddenly leaped from the mast, in his fall striking the edge of the dock and instantly killing himself. The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday. Any further information can be obtained of the Coroner or of C. H. Jordan, undertaker.

A WOMAN HANGS HERSELF.—An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of a Mrs. Danbury, who came to her death by hanging herself on Monday. She lived in an alley running from Hubbard to Indiana street. The first knowledge of her death was obtained by her children, who found her lying dead in the barn with a rope around her neck. She had suspended herself from a nail in a joist, but from the gradual bending of the nail the rope had slipped off and she had fallen to the barn floor. The deed was committed in an aberration of mind caused by religious excitement. The deceased was a Swede by birth, and leaves two children.

FIRES.

FIRE ON WEST TWELFTH STREET.—On Monday night the house of Simeon May, on Twelfth street, west of Canal, was destroyed by fire. The furniture was saved. The loss is covered by insurance. Cause, a defective flue.

On Sunday noon the large two-story pleasure-house in Clement's Beer Garden, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Clements and Kuehner, and was valued at $5,000; insured for $2,000, equally divided between the Phoenix and Ætna offices. About $600 worth of liquors and tables stored in the cellar were also consumed. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

FALSE ALARM.—A false alarm on Christmas morning was caused by ringing bells for religious service.

ALMOST A FIRE.—At No. 56 Dearborn street, yesterday morning at an early hour, there was a narrow escape from a conflagration, arising from a carelessly located stove.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Patrick Cuminsford, who came to Chicago about one year ago last July. He is a confectioner by trade. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will please call on or write to the *Journal* office, and oblige a friend who is anxious to hear from him.—*Journal*.

☞ Save the loose change for the holidays. When one gives a present to his wife, sister or lover, he desires to be remembered often; therefore, be sensible, and give that which will be to them frequently, and which will pay for itself in economy over other lights, viz: A Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp. We have just opened some rich imported Bohemian Lamps—Call and see them at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 121 Clark street. de19-tf

☞ Brushes, Combs, fine Soaps, Sachets, superior Cologne, Odor Bottles, and a large variety of other useful articles for presents, will be found at Sargent's, corner of State and Randolph streets.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

P. AND B. HAMS.—Just received from Smoke in Store, number 52 State street, a nice lot of Pork and Beef Hams; also sugar-cured smoked Beef Tongues and Bacon, which is offered for sale to Family Grocery and other retail dealers. dec24-6t

☞ G. M. Harvey has just received a splendid lot of Oval Gilt Frames for Photographs and Oil Paintings, which for richness and beauty are not equaled in the city. Call at 117 Lake street, over Messrs. Hoard & Hoes Jewelry Store, and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as these frames will be sold at the lowest possible rates at retail or at wholesale. de23-4t

☞ Gas Fixtures, New Goods and New Styles—prices to suit the times, at H. M. Wilmarth's, 75 South Clark street. dec19-12t

☞ Call on DuBois at 108 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-24t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se1-ly

WHEELER AND WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a husband to his wife, a brother to his sister, or a church to its pastor. This is a life-time gift.
Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, 167 and 169 Lake street. dec19-12t

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. Isaiah Eider, Mr. WALTER L. HAMILTON and Miss LOUISE B. CARR, all of this city.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. Porter, Mr. WRIGHT SMITH and SUSAN H. GYLES, all of this city.

On Monday, Dec. 24th, at St. James' Church, by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD and ANNIE M., youngest daughter of O. E. Hosmer, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, Dec. 26th, Col. RICHARD J. HAMILTON, in the 62nd year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, on the corner of West Madison and Hoyne streets, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., at his late residence in this city, of Consumption, GEORGE BROWN, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the late residence, No. 174 East Madison street.

In Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., on the 12th inst., EDITH ANTHONY CASE, in the ninety fourth year of her age; mother of John R. Case, of this city.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of A. H. Covert & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. H. Covert will settle the business of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. A. H. COVERT, J. B. SMITH, G. W. DART. de25-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be continued by Jesse Weller, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. Chicago, Dec. 24th, 1860. JESSE WELLER, JOHN J. MUDD, JOHN G. MELLEN. de27-d760-1w

10,000 CASES OF PULMONARY DISEASE, have been cured within three years in the Eastern States by the use of
Dr. Foord's Pectoral Syrup.
Its beyond all doubt the greatest remedy of this age for COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, and all diseases of the
LUNGS AND THROAT.
Its soothing and healing effects are truly surprising; there is no other remedy that can compare with this in its promptness and certainty of cure; and persons who have been cured by this
Balsamic Syrup
are not as liable to attacks afterwards, for it invigorates and strengthens the lungs.
The following note which has just been received from a number of well-known business men in Chicago, shows what they think of it:
DR. FOORD,
DEAR SIR,—We have used your Pectoral Syrup in our families for several years for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, and we are sure, if its valuable properties were generally known in Chicago, a better article would be sought for and used by every family. According to our experience, IT NEVER FAILS, and we habitually keep it in the house.
G. W. DAVENPORT, Broker, Corner Clark and Lake street.
S. L. BARRETT, of Barrett, King & Co., 27 Lake street.
SAMUEL D. CLARKE, Lumber Merchant, West 12th street.
☞ Sold by Druggists in all the principal towns and cities in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA and MICHIGAN. de25d745d3t-w1t

$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, Esq., a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, left his usual residence in the month of December last, and has not been heard of since it is therefore Notice is hereby given that a reward
Of $500
will be paid by the Government of Canada to any person or persons who may give such evidence as shall be considered satisfactory by the said Government of the existence and present place of residence of the said John Sheridan Hogan if alive, or, if he be dead, of the circumstances attendant on his death and burial. Any communication on the subject to be addressed to the undersigned, CHARLES ALLEYN, Provincial Secretary. Quebec, Oct. 15, 1860. [de6d3t]

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS
Of every description.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.
I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the
Downer Kerosene Oil Company.
No. 121 CLARK STREET.

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 181 Lake street.

HOOPS. HOOPS.—MESSRS. SPANAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well shaved and Lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAND AND CASH.—One Thousand Acres of Choice Land, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in Michigan, and a few thousand dollars in cash, are offered in exchange for Merchandise. A stock of $10,000 to $15,000 desired. Address, JAMES MONTEITH, Otsego, Mich.

SKATES! SKATES!! A splendid assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Skates just received and for sale for **Illinois Money at Par.** At 92 Lake street. C. A. EATON.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the Railroad Track. S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge. Caloric Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices. SYLVESTER MARSH.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! NICOLAS FABER (late J. T. Peterson, Agent), 93 North Clark st., has on hand a Choice stock of Hardware, especially Coopers' Tools, Locks, Nails, Zinc Plated Ware, very cheap, Cornices, Gents' and Ladies' Skates, etc., etc., to which he would draw the attention of purchasers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.
The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out stock before the commencement of raising the grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBONELE, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETS, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatelains and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Gold Pens, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Setts, Communion Service, Fruit Dishes, Tea Caddies, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st., under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. H. R. CARBERY.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gold and Plated Laces, Fringe, Braid, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c. at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order. H. R. CARBERY.

TO THE FRATERNITY. Masonic and all other kinds of
REGALIA,
Made to order, all qualities and prices. [illegible] Chapter Jewels made to order at any price [illegible] H. R. CARBERY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL. This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city [illegible] H. R. CARBERY.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT.—A new two-story Frame House, in the South Division, east of Wabash avenue. Would rent to a small family, and take the rent in board. Address P. O. Box 544, Chicago. de27x3t

WANTED—A good Girl wanted to work on a farm and help at a small Dairy. A German preferred. Apply at 124 State street. de27x3t

WANTED—A responsible situation in some office. Salary not so much of an object as permanent employment. References given. Address "A. Z." Post Office. de27x1w

WANTED—A convenient House for a small family. Rent paid three months in advance if desired. Also, any one having Furniture for sale may address Post Office Box 2016. de27x3t

WANTED.—Good Vest-Makers can find steady employment by calling at 247 West Lake street. de27-d758-3t

YOUNG MAN, WHY ARE YOU idle when with a capital of SIX Dollars you can make $3 per day in selling an article indispensable to every Blacksmith and worker in Iron in Illinois? Agents wanted in every county, city and village. Address, including stamp, A. L. CUMMING & CO. 60 Wells street. de27x3t

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board wanted for gentleman, wife and child. Pleasant location and good accommodation required. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 6128. de27x1t

WANTED—To purchase two Schooners and five Canal Boats, for which real estate and notes secured by mortgage will be given. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8, Kingsbury Block. de27-d754-1w

WANTED—Rare Chance to make money.—We have two new and very useful articles that sell rapidly, and afford 300 per cent profits. A capital of $10 to $15 required. Call for one week at Room No. 4, southeast corner Clark and Randolph street, (up stairs) adjoining Brown's Engraving Rooms, or P. O. Box 3871. de27x1t

WANTED—Two Furnished Rooms without board for a gentleman and wife. Private family preferred. Address Box 3213. de27x1t

LOST—Last night on Michigan or Wabash avenue, a Ladies Fur Muff, lined with brown silk. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on bringing same to JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO. 20 Lake street. de27x1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Lafayette Lodge No. 18, F. and A. M., together with the brothers at large, are most respectfully invited to meet at the Masonic Temple on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of Brother R. J. Hamilton, P. M. of this Lodge. A. W. HITCHCOCK, W. M. de27-d759-2t

TO RENT—On moderate terms—two New Brick Dwelling Houses, situate on Green street, between Fulton and Carroll streets, West Side. Inquire at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner Clark and Lake street. de27-d756-1w

JESSE WELLER TAKES THIS opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he continues the
Produce Commission Business
At the Old Stand, No. 164 South Water street. Chicago, Dec. 26th, 1860. de27-d761-1w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBERMEN.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned at Springfield, Ill., until the first day of February, 1861, for furnishing 600,000 Lineal feet Tamarac Logs one foot in diameter. To be delivered in Chicago on or before the first day of June 1861. [de27x1w] EASTMAN & ENNIS.

$100,000.
Valuable Property and Cash.
The subscriber has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property which he proposes to exchange for MERCHANDISE, (Dry Goods or assorted country stocks preferred,) and if the desired inducements are presented he is prepared to add
Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Cash.
The property consists of 2,000 acres of valuable timbered land, with a new and very superior Steam Mill in running order, (accessible by water from Chicago); Illinois and Iowa Lands, well located; Improved Farms, and City Lots. To a jobber or first-class retailer who has a large stock to close out at once, this chance may prove advantageous. If necessary the property and cash will be divided to meet offers. Address "S. L." P. O. Box 3877, Chicago. de27x1w

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!
Greatest Discovery ever known of the Kind.
[illegible]
This powerful remedy is the great invention of one of the most eminent medical Professors of the University of Berlin, Germany, and is known by all who ever made use of it as the only one, immediate and unfailing remedy for this great plague. It has the great advantage of not disturbing anybody in their business. Immediate cure is warranted. Directions accompanies each box. Price 30 Cents.
CHARLES NEWBERGER,
No. 123 Lake Street,
General Agent for the Western and Southern States for the Celebrated Professor Kellnoll German Plaster. de27-d755-3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Cheap Goods
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!
T. B. CARTER
Has received within a few days
A Large Consignment of
VALENCIAS, OTTOMANS, MERINOES, SAXONY'S, DE LAINES, CASHMERES.
Embroideries in Collars and Sets,
BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS,
Table Linens and Napkins,
CLOTHS AND FLANNELS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
Which are offered at
NEW YORK PRICES.
[de22-d725-tjan1'61-1stp]

ALL SNOWED UP!
ALL SNOWED UP!
ALL SNOWED UP!
OR
ALL ROUND THE STOVE!
AT
The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest,
THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,
THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,
A NEW YEAR'S STORY,
APPEARS ON THE
3d JANUARY, 1861.
In the City of New York, on the above date, will be made public, the above all-exciting, all-absorbing incident, of which almost every one is anxious to hear or [illegible]. Be it known, therefore, that John Ross Dix, Esq., has written a most remarkable New Year's Story [illegible]
IN THE
Household Journal
THE FAVORITE FAMILY PAPER,
ON THE
3d of January, 1861.
SIXTEEN PAGES THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES THREE CENTS.
[illegible]

Amusements.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE AT
Metropolitan Hall,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27,
For the Benefit of the Mission Sabbath Schools, under the charge of the Young People's Mission Association.
Tickets ... 25 Cents.
For sale at the principal Book Stores and at the door. de27d744-2t

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-4 o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.
Engagement of the young and beautiful actresses
MISSES ADA AND EMMA WEBB.
Third night of the Grand Fairy Musical Extravaganza in two acts entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, which has been in preparation for two months, and will be presented with the Most Lovely Scenery ever presented to a Chicago audience, by the talented artists of the Theatre, J. W. WHYTAL. Mechanical effects by D. Pratt. Appointments by Mr. Snell. Costumes by Mrs. Graver. Music arranged by T. F. LeBrun.
Beauty ... Miss Ada Webb.
Beast ... Mr. Myers.
Other characters and Chorus by the Company.
The most popular melody of the day, DIXIE LAND, has been incorporated into the piece with appropriate words, and will be sung by a full chorus.
The performance will commence with the Melo-Drama entitled
THE FEMALE BRIGAND.
☞ Friday—Benefit of Miss Ada Webb.

CRAVEN & BAKER'S
Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Ten Star Performers, comprising the very flower of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, will give three of their popular entertainments at KINGSBURY HALL, Commencing on Monday Evening, December 24th, and continue till Wednesday night.
☞ Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
☞ Grand Matinee Christmas afternoon, for the accommodation of families. Commence at 3 o'clock. de24x3t

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The members of the above Association intend holding a
SOCIABLE AND BALL,
On Friday Evening Dec. 28th, 1860, at BRYAN HALL.
The evening's amusements will open with an exhibition of a Grand Panorama of the Overland Route to India; to be followed by English Games, and various other amusements, and to conclude with Dancing. Doors open at 6 1-2 o'clock; Sociable commences at 7. Music by the Light Guard Band. Family tickets one dollar; and can be had at Blackall's Tea Store, 49 So. Clark street; of B. Tree, Grocer, 130 North Clark street, or of the officers of the Society. de21-d731-1w

THE BALL OF THE SEASON. The First Union Ball of the Tailors' Chartered Fraternal Society will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday Evening, Dec. 31st, 1860. Tickets can be had at McNally's Book Store, also at T. T. Knowles' (late Weller) Boot and Shoe Store, under the Hall. Music by the Great Western Band, and Supper furnished by Mr. May. de23x9t PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—39 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris, also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building. no17d-ly

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
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Prof. A. J. UPSON,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
[illegible]
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the stores of [illegible] and of the members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. [illegible]

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We offer the most attractive stock of useful and fancy articles, especially adapted to Holiday trade, to be found in this city, embracing
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Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters,
CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS,
Sugar Baskets, Dessert Knives, &c., &c.
FRENCH BRONZES, PARIAN ARTICLES,
STATUETTES, FIGURES, VASES, &C.
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Toys for the "Little Folks."
In fact, we have something for all, and invite an examination of our goods.
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72 Lake Street.

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A Splendid Assortment of
GOLD JEWELRY,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones.
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Are the best made in the United States, and the only ones in Chicago.
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RUSSIAN SABLE,
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CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
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Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
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A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. [illegible]
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FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT [illegible]

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The following are the rates of Advertising in the
DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (10 lines agate) one insertion... [illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, (w. $1.00)... [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, (4w $7.00)... [illegible]
One Square, one month, (2m $9.00)... 5.00
One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)... [illegible]
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)... [illegible]
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At auction, at salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street.
On TUESDAY, December 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M., we will sell at auction the largest and best assortment of Fine Furs yet offered at public sale in this city. The stock consisting in part of Genuine Hudson Bay Sable, Mink and Stitch, Siberian Squirrel, Martin, Chinchilla and other kinds too numerous to mention in Capes, Half-Capes, Talmas, and a great variety of Children's Furs, Gents' Caps, Mufflers, Coats, &c., &c., and assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes in Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Red Fox, Coon and Buffalo.
N. B.—The above are all first class goods, manufactured expressly for city retail trade, and will be warranted as represented in every particular. Goods can be examined on day previous to sale. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de27-d738-3t

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AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing at the same time
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
We will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a choice and desirable assortment of all kinds and descriptions of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches and Fancy Goods. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de27-d756-1t

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Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, January 3d, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street,
10 Cherry double rolls R. C. Bedsteads, not varnished.
10 Cherry R. C. Bedsteads, finished.
40 Mahogany Bureaus, various styles.
20 Mahogany Bureaus and Commode Washstands.
18 B. W. Bureau Washstands.
Buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Sale positive and without reserve. de27-d757-1w GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
Large and Extensive Assortment of
Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., at Auction.
On THURSDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a great variety of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Book Cases, Whatnots, Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Sideboards, Children's Fancy Chairs, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Elegant Chamber Setts, with Full Marble Tops, Cottage Chamber Setts, 9 pieces, Plain and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, Marble Top Centre Tables, Card do, Engravings, Mirrors, Tea and Table Spoons, with a general variety of Housekeeping Goods. The above goods we warrant equal to any furniture made in Chicago. Parties buying can rely on getting good articles. Sale positive. de26-d748-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

STOCK OF HEAVY BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS,
Sheep and Buffalo Over Shoes, Grain Boots &c.
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On Thursday, Dec. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. de26-d747-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

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BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
Wool Jackets, Socks, Gloves, Undershirts and Drawers, Fancy Goods, &c., at Auction.
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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
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Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as Geo. Law, Esq., Fifth ave, New York, [illegible] Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C. [illegible] Samuel Cony, Hartford, Conn. [illegible] Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y. Rev. E. Bright, Ed. Examiner, N. Y. Rev. C. Crowe, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y. Rev. O. A. Stebbins, [illegible] Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H. And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative power renders it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the blood—They impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.
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GROVER & BAKER
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THIRTY DIFFERENT STYLES,
From $40 to $100.
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Only Weekly Line to
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THE MONTREAL MAIL
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First-class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible]
JAMES WARRACK, [illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure [illegible]
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, [illegible]
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada
[illegible]
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT [illegible] PORTLAND, ME.
[illegible]
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
[illegible]
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL
[illegible]
JAMES WARRACK, [illegible]

$150 REWARD.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
At 133 Lake Street, (Up Stairs.)
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

FROM FORT MOULTRIE.

A letter from Fort Moultrie, unquestionably written by a soldier now in that fortress, which we print herewith, bids the country hope that that strong-hold will be defended to the last; and that when the time for surrender comes, the little garrison there will apply a match to the powder magazine, and leave not one stone upon another. The present danger is that this devoted little band will be removed to make way for men, if they can be found in the American army, who will be more facile tools in the hands of the chief of the traitors—the President of the United States. This danger being removed, we regard the Fort as safe. South Carolina will not, when the hour of trial comes, be able to muster men enough to take it; not that we doubt the courage of that people when in the field; but they are unused to the encounter of the difficulties which stand in the way of storming fortresses that are determinedly defended; and the destruction of the heads of their columns of attack, by well-served guns scattering cannister and grape will be the signal for quick and rapid retreat. But the time is close at hand, when all theories on this point will be tested. In the meantime, let every man read the letter to which we refer, and restrain his indignation if he can.

FLAX AND COTTON.

The article on the preparation of Flax for the loom, which we print herewith, would at any time be interesting; at this moment, when political troubles have turned the attention of the North toward the imperative necessity for finding out a cheap substitute for cotton, which can be wrought on the cotton spinning and cotton weaving machinery now in use, it is doubly so. The writer undoubtedly means what he says; he is a skilled mechanic who has given ten years to the consideration of the subject of which he writes, and if he is not misled by his hopes has devised a plan upon which hang wonderful and memorable results to the whole civilized world. We believe that he is not wrong in his fundamental idea, that in the civilization of mankind the time has come for the appearance of some textile substance which will make all nations independent of that cotton plant upon which such vital interests now hang. If he has not found that which he has sought and won for himself a name as honorable as that of Arkwright or Whitney, he is opening the way to others; and we may be sure that as soon as necessity pinches, the grand discovery will be made. In their ordinary blind way men content themselves with things as they are, and are greatly inclined to believe that the heights have been attained, and that invention and discovery are at an end. But Nature is wiser, and knows no limitations of her resources or of the capacity of the human intellect. Those who have studied her mysterious ways believe that the great designs of Providence for the enobling of human kind are not bounded on any side by a cotton field and a gang of slaves; and those who know what marvellous fertility of invention and facility in discovery mark the age in which we belong, do not doubt that enough of the secrets of the vegetable world and of the resources of machinery will be brought to light to ensure us all we ask. Reasoning, as the philosopers say, *a priori*, the days of the supremacy of Cotton are numbered.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S REFORMS.

The recent reforms instituted by Louis Napoleon and the manner of their promulgation, are in strict accordance with the character of that remarkable man. Without any premonition, without consultation with his ministers, he astounds both his cabinet and his people with the unexpected publication of a decree, permitting the utmost latitude of debate in the *Corps Legislatif* relative to the policy of the Government, including criticism of the measures recommended by the Emperor. At the same time Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, follows up the decree of the Emperor with an official notification to the Press of the suspension of the law of 1852, under which, in certain cases, that description of property, without trial and without warning, might be annihilated. The French journals are told, in effect, that the same liberty is assured to them that is enjoyed by those of Great Britain. It is probable, however, that this measure is intended only as an experiment, since under any other view of the case, the law of 1852 would have been abrogated, instead of being temporarily suspended. It is further stated that the Emperor has notified his Ministers, that in the event of the defeat by the *Corps Legislatif* of any measure recommended by him, he would immediately dissolve the Chambers, and appeal to the people; and that, should the popular voice be against him, he would submit.

These are remarkable reforms, indicative at once of the wisdom of the French Emperor and of still other changes yet to come, whereby the liberties of his subjects will be enlarged. At the same time, it secures the permanence of the Napoleonic dynasty by identifying it with the extension of popular rights, and thus giving it a place in the undying affections of the French people. The fact is by no means flattering to us as a people that, while the Czar of Russia is enfranchising his Serfs, and while Louis Napoleon is successfully conducting the French Nation along the pathway of Constitutional Freedom, our government is brought to the very verge of dissolution because of its tendencies towards Liberty.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Now that South Carolina is, so far as she can go by her own motion, out of the Union, and virtually in an attitude of rebellion against the laws of our country, there are certain duties which devolve upon Congress, in relation to her, which that body ought not to neglect. It seems to us, hereaway, advisable to,

1st. Create a new Judicial District, extending from Washington City on the North, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, including in its area all the rebellious Cotton States, or as many of them as shall follow South Carolina's treasonable example. It is clearly in the power of Congress to do this thing; and that there is a vital necessity for it, the resignation of the judicial officers in South Carolina and the utter impossibility of serving any judicial process therein, is sufficient proof. In such a district as that which we propose to create, the offenders against the peace and dignity of the United States would be brought within the reach of the Marshal whom the President might appoint, of the force to act as his posse, of the Judges who would not hesitate to try, and juries which would, if guilty, convict them. In no other way that has yet been devised can the legal machinery of the government be brought to bear upon those who are defying its authority. The tribunal would be counter-revolutionary, but in strict accordance with the Constitution and the exigency of the times.

2d. The repeal of the law which makes Charleston a port of entry, to be followed by other acts of repeal applicable to all other ports which shall attempt, by the appointment of collectors and other functionaries, to interfere with the revenue laws of the United States. This and the stationing of a sufficient marine force at the mouth of each harbor so dealt with, would be the worst punishment for treason that severity tempered with mercy could invent. The produce of the rebellious districts rotting in the hands of the producers, or sold at an enormous sacrifice the merchants, shorn of their business, obtaining goods only at great cost and obliged to sell to customers without money; the banks cut off from their usual sources of profit in the commercial and agricultural districts, would soon be [illegible] nerve as sensitive in South Carolina as in Massachusetts, and would learn though late that the breaking up of this government is an experiment all the chances of which the traitors had not properly estimated.

3d, The denial to South Carolina of all the advantages and conveniences of the United States postal system, by decreeing at once the stoppage of every mail at her boundaries on all sides. She has declared that she intends to do this thing upon her own motion at her own convenience. Even now she is defiant of the law by which that system is regulated; her officials do not hesitate to violate mails nor to refuse to deliver matter which *they* regard as incendiary. It will be nothing akin to oppression to do a few days in advance what she proposes to do when fully ready.

We indicate the course by which this rebellion may be overcome without the spilling of a drop of blood by any force which the government may chose to employ, except the officers and such aids as they take are compelled to take life in pure self defence. But it is vain to hope that while Mr. Buchanan holds the helm of State, any thing decisive will be done, unless it be something to aid and comfort the men who are conspiring against the peace of the country and the perpetuity of Republican institutions. He is unquestionably in league with them; and though Congress may be inclined to come up to his support with all the constitutional expedients that patriotism and courage can command, he will continue to the end to be the object of scorn and contempt to all the world—sure by the magnitude of his crime, to win renown that will be denied to the virtues of his most illustrious predecessors. But we look beyond him to the coming man who has the profound conscientiousness, the lofty courage and the true patriotism which will enable him to do and dare anything for the salvation of the country to which he owes so much. We know not what policy he may adopt, or whether we have indicated a measure that he will endorse; but we are assured, and our readers may be, that when power is entrusted to his hands, the effort to preserve this Constitution, this Union and the supremacy of the laws in South Carolina as in Massachusetts, will begin; and that he will not have been a week in the Presidential chair before he will demonstrate to the country that he will be as inflexibly severe with the men who are endeavoring to level the fair fabric that our fathers reared, as Pierce and Buchanan have been with the men suspected of aiding the escape of fugitive slaves—that if all the military may be invoked to drag a negro out of the Court House and the hands of his friends, at Boston, the full energy of the country may be brought into play to preserve that government and that Constitution which have, up to this time, been the wonder and admiration of mankind.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Slaveholders' Ultimatum.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1860.

The House Crisis Committee have adjourned their sittings till January 7th. No conclusion was reached and no matters in dispute were settled. The Southern members of the Committee have submitted their *ultimatum* to be embodied in the Constitution as amendments. It embraces the following points: First—a declaration that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves. Second—that slaveholders shall be indemnified for the loss of slaves who may escape into the free States. Third—that Congress shall never have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, Virginia, and the owners of the slaves. Fourth—the right of transit and sojourn *with their slaves* in the free States. Fifth—a line shall be extended across the Territories to the Pacific ocean, north of which slavery shall not be established, and south of which slavery shall be protected, in any Territory *now belonging to or that hereafter may be acquired*. Sixth—no one of the present slave States shall be allowed to abolish slavery without the consent of ALL the other slave States; insert a provision giving the slave States a VETO on all acts of Congress inimical to the institution of slavery. Eighth—that the President shall be elected hereafter by single districts, to the end that the South, being united and the North divided, the latter shall never again be able to elect a President. There are various minor propositions and demands, but the foregoing embrace what the slaveholders deem their ultimatum, and unless they are complied with, they are pledged to withdraw the fifteen slave States from the Union.

All propositions for adjustment made by the slaveholders, require *amendments* to the Constitution. They will no longer live under the Constitution as our fathers made it. It is not pro-slavery enough to suit their ideas. It is not good enough for them. They insist on having a new Constitution formed, that will be in harmony with and support the new dogma that slavery is of divine origin, and is the natural relation between capital and labor. Let all your Union-savers bear this in mind.

Can the free States consider the foregoing demands, and agree that they shall be incorporated into the Constitution? Half-way temporizing concessions will not be accepted. The slaveholders are resolved to have all the questions in dispute settled now, in their favor, or leave the Union. Let us look at the nature of some of these required concessions, and see what grounds they cover. The first demand is that the Constitution shall recognize property in man. The framers of the Constitution were careful to word that instrument to reject that idea. They were determined that no such principle should have a lodgment in its provisions. For seventy years slavery has been adjudged and regarded to be a creation of local law. If a slaveholder voluntarily brought his slave into any free State the moment he crossed the line his power over the freedom of the slave ceased, and the latter stepped forth a free man, never to be returned to bondage without his consent. Grant the slaveholder's present demands and all this ceases to be. The master may then bring his slaves into the free States, and take them back at pleasure, or sell them to some trader, who in turn may take them South when he pleases. Being no longer "persons" in the eye of the Constitution, but having become "property" by the supreme law of the land, the slaveholder will have the same Constitutional right to carry slaves into the free States as horses or cotton. He may keep them there for life. He may buy land and cultivate it with them. If the laws or Constitution of the State are attempted to be enforced against him, and his slaves are taken from him, he can sue in the United States Court and recover their full value with costs and damages. After that there could be no more interference under State authority. In short, if the doctrine of property in man shall be inserted in the Constitution, free States will cease to exist. All the States will become slave. The slaveholder will have the constitutional right to take his slaves as property into free States as well as free Territories. But this is not all. The moment the Constitution is amended to recognize property in slaves, the laws against the African Slave Trade will have become null and void, and the accursed traffic will be legal and constitutional; and Congress can pass no law prohibiting the importation of slaves. The most that Congress can do is to make the importers pay a custom house duty on the value of slaves, the same as is now done in respect to live stock or dry goods from foreign countries. In view of such results, is it any wonder that the slaveholders insist with extreme pertinacity that the Constitution should be amended to recognize property in man? And is it not extraordinary—amazing beyond conception—that Representatives and Senators from Northern States can be found who are willing to concede this thing?

The next demand of the slaveholders, and the one on which they seem to be most stubborn and unyielding, is that a line be extended across the Territories to California, guaranteeing all South of it to slavery. Not only all the territory which now belongs to the United States, but that which may hereafter be acquired. Hon. Albert Rust of Arkansas, a member of the Crisis Committee of thirty-three, has presented to his Committee the following propositions to be embodied in the Constitution as the ultimatum of the Slave States, (and he is sustained by all the other slaveholding members of the Committee except Winter Davis:)

"First, agree upon some line which shall be extended to the Pacific Ocean, north of which slavery shall never be established by Congress in any Territory that may now belong to, or may hereafter be acquired by, the Government of the United States. Provide that south of the same line slavery shall not be [illegible] in any Territory belonging to, or that may hereafter be [illegible] the General Government, by the [illegible] ture, by the Territorial Legislature, or *by the Legislatures that may be formed out of the same. Let the right of the slaveholder to go and abide upon any of this Territory be inalienable and perpetual. Also none of the present slave States to abolish the institution by legislative enactment without the consent of the other slave States.*"

Crittenden's proposition, laid before the Senate Union-saving Committee of thirteen, of which he is a member, embraces the same idea of a geographical partition of the Territories, with slavery established by irrevocable law on all below a certain line of latitude. Adopt this proposition as an amendment, and all Mexico and Central America, before ten years, will be annexed and brought into the Union as slave States, adding at least *forty Senators* and one hundred and twenty Representatives to the slave power in Congress, which would swamp the Free State power. The great struggle between the Free and Slave States is not so much over the present Territories, as for the possession of future acquisitions. The slaveholders are resolved upon possessing themselves of Mexico and Central America, in the Union if they can, and if not, then out of it. It was in view of this fact that Senator Wade told them in his great speech that the moment they seceded the North would instantly establish a protectorate over Mexico and Central America, guaranteeing them against filibustering or invasion by the Slave State Confederacy. It had the effect to cool their ardor and set them to thinking.

It requires two-thirds of each branch of Congress to submit an amendment, and the sanction of three-fourths of all the States to ratify it. Will such assent ever be obtained? Never.

CHICAGO.

FLAX VERSUS COTTON.

Past, Present, and Future.

[BY S. A. CLEMENS.]

While unnumbered products of the earth and ocean are food for man, nature has given us but three substances which human skill makes available for cheap and serviceable clothing. The necessities of polar life and the dictates of fashion and taste make use for silk and furs, but the millions of our race will ever be clad in fabrics of wool, cotton and flax. Of these products, the last is grown on the widest range of soil and climate. The sheep, when reared in hot climates, is no longer a wool bearing animal, and cotton culture is limited to districts in warm latitudes which afford the requisite conditions of soil and climate. But the flax plant, more cosmopolitan in its nature, flourishes from the equator to the outmost limit of field culture, and on the greatest variety of arable soils. The cultivation and manufacture of flax had origin on the banks of the Nile, and thence spread to other countries, with the ancient civilization. In the absence of labor-saving machinery, flax is produced with less labor than cotton, and, for ages, as the cheapest material for cloth it was unrivaled. This precedence was maintained almost to our own day, but the introduction of power machinery, which banished the hand wheel and loom, and especially the invention of the cotton gin, put flax under an eclipse. For a time, nothing but the intrinsic superiority of its fiber saved it from total abandonment, in the competition of its cheaper rival, cotton. More recently improved machinery for the preparation and manufacture of flax has revived this interest, but sustained by the wonderful inventions of Hargraves, Arkwright and Whitney, cotton still leads unrivaled as the cheapest material for textile fabrics. In this respect, the relative change has been solely effected by the more successful applications of mechanical science to one than to the other of the two staples. And, in view of this fact, and the magnitude and portentous influence of the cotton growing interest, which, with its associated institution, depends upon like relative advantages to those which gave it ascendancy, a consideration of the comparative extent to which new labor saving agencies may be applied to the two substances, is well worth our attention.

Upon soils of similar fertility, the average product of flax fiber per acre is somewhat more than that of cotton, but by the usual processes of cleaning the former, the excess in weight is more than lost in the tow resulting from the operation. In the comparative field culture and labor required by the two plants, there is a wide difference. While cotton must be planted in drills, and, during all its slow progress to maturity demands the repeated use of plow and hoe, flax is a broadcast crop, and is raised as cheaply as oats. The labor of picking the seed cotton on an acre is greater than the aggregate required to pull a like breadth of flax, bind it, thresh out the seed, handle it in rotting, and complete all the processes until it is ready for dressing the fiber. A careful estimate of the comparative labor expended upon the two crops, by the usual treatment, shows that up to the point of preparing their staples for market, the cost of flax averages about one-half that of cotton. But following the comparison through the next operations, this relation is reversed. With the cotton gin, one hand and two horses can clean one thousand pounds of cotton in a day, while to dress a like amount of flax, four horses and thirteen men are required, with the use of the best common machinery.

At this point only, in the processes of production, cotton secures the ascendancy, but it is here complete and triumphant. While a single cotton gin performs the labor of one hundred hands, the fluted breaker and scutching wheel, in comparison with the old hand-brake and swingling knife, save but two-thirds of the manual labor of dressing flax, and, if the greater waste in tow and the cost of the motive power be taken into account, the absolute saving is no more than one half.

We thus have the economical relations of flax and cotton, as they are now produced. The comparative excellence of the two materials is sufficiently shown by the universal preference for linen fabrics, when not overruled by regard of expense. But, so long as cheapness is a paramount consideration, the future of flax, and especially the hope of its speedy adoption as a leading agricultural staple of the Northwest, depends upon a possible reduction in the cost of preparing the fiber for the hands of the manufacturer. Of this there are good grounds for the most confident expectation, in the existence of tested improvements, now ready for general introduction.

Recurring to our comparison,—since the question, as between flax and cotton, is one of economical rivalry,—we think the labor of producing cotton cannot further be materially lessened. The adoption of horse power cotton-seed planters,—implements of cultivation which work two rows instead of one,—gins that will not cut the fiber, and steam power baling presses, is the limit of possible improvements. All these now exist in more or less perfection, but, with their general use, the cost of production will not be materially less, so long as field culture is indispensible, and cotton picking, hopelessly, a manual operation. In respect to flax, we shall indicate a new system of treatment and labor-saving agencies, which are sure to ameliorate its production and facilitate its manufacture, to an extraordinary degree.

On investigating the nature of cotton and flax fibers, with a view to manufacturing material, we find the former to be integral and undivisable, like the fibers of wool; the microscope showing a collapsed or flattened tube of cork-screw shape, with rough angular edges. These fibers are attached at one end, in close aggregation, to the seed, which in the upland varieties they wholly envelope. In the same kinds and qualities of cotton, the fibers are nearly uniform in length and firmness and the simple operation of detaching them from the seed, prepares them for manufacturing. Flax is more complex in its structure and natural conditions. On breaking a stalk of flax straw, we find it to consist of a hollow woody stem, around which is a tubular sheath composed of bundles of long fibers, or parallel filaments, the whole structure being cemented together by a colored resinous substance or glutinous compound, and enveloped by a delicate bark and skin. The cementing substance is decomposed by fermentation, in presence of heat and moisture, and also by alkaline solutions. This allows the filaments to be separated from each other and from the woody portion of the stalk. When the decomposition is permitted to go on beyond the proper stage for preserving the length of these filaments, they readily separate into ultimate fibers. These are from one to three inches long, as delicate as the spider's web, and too fine and frail to be worked by manufacturing machinery. Microscopic examination shows these ultimate fibers of flax to be smooth and cylindrical in form, and their color is a silvery white. When the residuum of the decomposition of the cementing substance is allowed to dry upon the fiber, a discoloration of difficult removal is produced.

The examination of the nature of flax fiber, and reference to the peculiarities of modern power machinery for the manufacture of this material, leads to preference of those methods of preparing the fiber, which best preserves the length of the filaments, as essential to the production of strong, even yarn. Indeed, the acknowledged excellence of flax for manufacturing and wearing purposes, lies in its long, smooth fiber, in distinction from the short, rough fibers of cotton. Yet, from the [illegible] use of alkaline solutions to shorten and separate the fibers of flax, for the production of what is called flax-cotton, has been from time to time revived. After thorough trial, both on cotton and flax drawing and spinning machinery, this emasculated material was long since proved to be unfit for conversion into a marketable quality of yarns, by reason of unavoidable inequality in the length and firmness of its fibers. It is still used as an adulterating material, mixed with wool in cheap cloths and felt hats. Possessing no felting property, it only seems to fill up the goods, and when its presence is detected, to depreciate their market value. It is vain, therefore, to rely upon this form of preparation for the development of the flax interest, which now commands such hopeful attention.

Of late, also, in revival of earlier European experiments, the attempt has been made to successfully separate the fibrous and woody portions of flax straw before rotting, and decompose the cementing substance by treating the fiber in alkaline solutions, applied to a degree short of the cottonizing result. Though beautiful samples, both of long flax and tow, can be prepared in this way for exhibition, yet, in a commercial scale, all process of this kind have failed to compete with steep-rotting. This is partly referable to the expense of the chemical solutions employed, but more especially, to abrasion and rupture of the fiber in the separating process, and, again, in breaking up the hard, compacted mass or sheet, into which it dries after coming out of the decomposing solution. From these causes there results a much larger proportion of short fibers or tow, than by fermentive decomposition in the straw, or steep-rotting, prior to the mechanical separation of the fiber. Dew rotting, also, may well be discarded, as too uncertain in its results, and unsuited to a systemization of the processes of flax treatment.

The foregoing considerations indicate the limitations which hedge the path of success in this field of enterprise, and may help to a better appreciation of the following sketch of improved methods.

The new system of preparing flax, has primarily in view a near market for raw flax straw, ingathered with the least expense to the farmer—the prosecution of the process of preparation in central establishments, equipped and organized for operation throughout the year, and the shipments of the material to the linen factory, in an advanced stage of manufacture.

As essential, both to save the labor of pulling the crops in the old way, and to facilitate the subsequent treatment of the fiber, the flax, when the seed is ripe, is cut by the harvesting machine. This is easily done with any of the combined reaping and mowing machines which can be adjusted to cut close to the ground, and allow the flax to be discharged from the platform in gavels like wheat. If the ground has been well prepared—thoroughly pulverized by the harrow at seeding, and followed with a good field roller, the flax may be cut in this way, low enough to save all the fiber. In drying weather, the gavels of cut flax should be immediately bound in small bundles, with care to keep the stalks straight, the buts even, and pick out the weeds, if any are present. Then, standing the bundles on end in small shocks, a few days of prairie sun and breeze serves to cure the straw and seed, when it is ready for stacking, either on the farm or in the stack yard of the neighboring flax mill.

At the mill, by a machine, which may also be made portable and driven by horse power for farm use, both the seed and the branching seed-ends of the flax are simultaneously removed—the flax bolls crushed, and the seed cleaned, as fast as a workman can pass the bundles. The straw in bundles, thus divested of seed-ends and roots, is ready for close packing in large fermenting vats or tubs. These are then filled with water sufficiently to cover the flax, and the temperature is raised to about ninety-five degrees, by the admission of steam. At the expiration of two or three days, the fermentation of the contents of the vats, made sure at all seasons of the year by the uniform heat, has sufficiently decomposed and made soluble the resin and coloring matter of the fiber.

This method, called steep-rotting, is extensively adopted in Ireland, and used both on flax and hemp, in this country. Hitherto, the steeped flax has been dried by spreading upon the ground or in large drying houses, heated by costly ranges of steam pipes, without provision for the removal of the soluble substance before drying, and thus prevent discoloration.

By the new system, the wet flax on removal from the steep vats, is carefully spread on successive layers, upon an endless carrier or apron. This carrier is at one end of a long train of apparatus and machinery, the parts of which operate in unison, and through which the flax progresses in a continuous sheet. Passing from the feed table, the flax is first subjected to a washing process, which removes the soluble gum and coloring matter, still soft from decomposition in the vats, and leaves the fiber nearly white. Next in course the flax passes between pressure rollers for the removal of water, and thence into a drying apparatus, where it is exposed to currents of hot air. The heat for the evaporation of the moisture in the flax straw, is derived from a spacious hot-air furnace of special construction, which, when steam motive power is used, arrests the escape heat on its passage from the boilers to the chimney. Thoroughly dessicated in the dryer, the flax straw next progresses through breaking and cleaning machinery of improved action, which reduces the woody part into fine shives and separates them from the fiber, without injurious abrasion to the latter or material disturbance of the parallelism of its filaments. From this, the fibrous sheet still connected passes through combining, condensing and gill-drawing machinery. And finally, the material is delivered from the frame in a continuous sliver of clean, gill-combed flax, running into a can, without waste of fiber, and ready for the drawing frames of the linen mill. When the flax sliver is to be shipped for market, it is run from the cans upon a coiling machine, forming packages which are pressed and enveloped, and which, on being opened and suitably supported, freely run the sliver to the drawing frames of the distant factory. The only manipulation which the flax receives after removal from the steeping vats, is in the operation of spreading the straw upon the feed apron of the train.

This lays the foundation of the yarn, the subsequent operations being automatic, save in transferring the cans of sliver from one machine to another, in the linen mill. The effect of washing the straw for the removal of the soluble matter, is not only to aid in preserving the naturally light color of the pure fiber, and leave it of a silky softness which improves its properties for manufacture, but it also facilitates the mechanical separation of the woody stem from the fiber. Compared with the best methods hitherto in use, the new system saves no less than eight successive handlings of the flax, some of which are tedious and expensive besides converting more than one-half of the material into tow.

By the new way, one ton of good flax straw will produce four hundred pounds of fiber. At ten dollars a ton for the straw, in connection with the value of the seed, flax is a more profitable crop for the Western farmer than corn or wheat. A flax mill on the above plan, of capacity to produce daily one ton of marketable fiber, is erected at the outlay of about twenty thousand dollars. Operated by sixteen hands, and the shives being available for fuel, the daily running expenses may be estimated at less than twenty-five dollars. With a margin, the cost of preparing the flax is thus one cent and a half a pound, which with two and a half cents paid the farmer for the raw stock, the total cost of the product of the mill is four cents a pound. Its market value may range from nine to fifteen cents, according to quality of stock. The linen mills of Great Britain, annually use one hundred thousand tons of flax, most of which is imported, and our Eastern mills chiefly depend upon foreign supplies of flax. The plentiful production of American flax, will readily turn manufacturing capital to the erection of linen mills near the field of supply. The material when delivered to the linen factory in the sliver, is already half manufactured, and can be spun and woven for less than three cents a pound—the average cost of manufacturing cotton from the bale. The plantation cost of cotton, at the present value of slave labor, is not less than eight cents a pound, and the market price averages twelve cents. Taking into account the greater density of flax, which acquires about thirty per cent. more weight of material than cotton, in yarns of given fineness, we have in the foregoing, unmistakable assurance that linen fabrics can be made as cheap as those of cotton. The greater durability of linen makes it economical for use at more than two-fold the price of the other. It requires therefore no special prophetic vision to foresee the comparative future of flax and cotton, as rival elements of sectional wealth and various power. Those who would aid in a promised revolution, to be inaugurated by the industrial agencies herein indicated, are requested to communicate with the editors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, or S. A. Clemens, Rockford Ill.

To Applicants for the Next State Fair, 1861.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULT'L SOC'Y'S ROOMS, Springfield, Dec. 21, 1860.

Wishing to gain valuable time in which to perfect arrangements for holding the State Fair for 1861, the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society will receive applications for the same, and confer with parties representing the various competing points, at their meeting, on the 15th day of January, 1861, at the rooms of said Society in Springfield. By order of the President,

W. H. VAN EPPS.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ Papers throughout the State, the St. Louis *Republican* and the Missouri *Democrat*, please insert this call and direct attention thereto.

☞ The London correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* says there is talk in England of permitting the Prince of Wales to break through the line of blood royal marriages and seek a lady to share the throne with him, wherever he lists. The match with Prussia is broken off, and the chances for an advantageous match with royalty being very few, the non-blood royal may have the privilege of furnishing a Queen for England.

A WINDFALL.—It is stated that General Harney, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come in possession of $5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty years old and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott, Wool and Twiggs coming before him.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says all the New Yorkers have to do to ruin New Orleans, is to abolish the tolls of the Erie Canal.

LYNCH LAW.—The citizens of Montgomery county, Alabama, hanged two negroes, one free and the other a slave, on Saturday last, for [illegible]

Letter from Fort Moultrie.

We find the following letter evidently written by one of the United States officers now in Fort Moultrie, floating about in our exchanges. We have private assurances that the letter is genuine:

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Dec. 11, 1860.

DEAR ——: I think by this time you at least are satisfied that I was neither an alarmist nor false prophet. South Carolina will undoubtedly secede in a few days, and as I predicted, we are about to be attacked by 10,000 men. Had these forts been garrisoned in time, I doubt if there would have been any blood shed, or any secession. South Carolina would not like to fight with the guns of the forts in the hands of the General Government; for two of these forts are castles rising out of the sea, and are therefore impregnable to any thing but a naval attack, and that must come from a large fleet to produce any effect. So you see there would be little object in taking the third fort, (Fort Moultrie) as the other two command the channel. Our fort has sixty soldiers, and the other two forts are manned by about 150 bricklayers from Maryland, who are repairing and finishing up the work. The bricklayers say they wont fight, as it is not their business; and they claim to sympathise a good deal with South Carolina.

This poor, weak, dilapidated old fort had no ditch, and the wall, when the sand which had blown against it is removed, is only twelve feet high. We have dug down four feet more to the foundation, and have come to the water. We have had the chinks and crannies in the walls plastered up, and consequently we feel more safe against a surprise in the night. I only fear our men will be worn out by constant watching and hard labor. Give us 250 more men now and we will bring South Carolina to her senses without shedding any blood, for not a vessel could enter or leave without our permission. Gen. Scott, in nullification times, had a thousand men here. We have orders to defend the fort, and we have but sixty men and eight or ten officers; but we will do all that men can do, and have determined, if necessary, to take the most desperate measures. Our men are ready, and I think will fight well. The South Carolinians will attack us as soon as they secede; first, because they wish to have command of their own harbor, and fear delay will enable reinforcements to come.

Second, because our small number invites an attack, and the rural population want to fight somebody. And third, because they think a victory would inspirit the South and cement the Southern Confederacy together. The Republicans may offer to compromise, *but it is useless*. South Carolina leaves the Union, *not because she has any real grievances, but because she thinks she can do better*. They talk of a great Southern Empire, of the reopening of the slave trade, and of making Charleston a free port. I have never yet seen any *National* feeling among them, or any love for the stars and stripes. *I do hope the Republicans will not debase themselves by giving up their principles and offering compromises, which will only be spurned.*

God knows I deplore civil war, but in contending against secession I hold that I am fighting against anarchy; against a doctrine the inevitable tendency which is to turn our Government into a second Mexico. It seems to me that a very small body of troops in the different forts at the South would settle the question by controlling the harbors. It is not so easy to retake these forts as people imagine. It requires siege cannon, and that the South have not got, and it also requires a fleet of war vessels.

The President has deserted our small handful of men in the most contemptible manner. He says to send us more men would invite aggression, and so he intends to leave us to be massacred perhaps. He must know they are going to attack us, but he is in their interest. As I said before, if we had men in these Forts, they would not touch us. It is our weakness which invites attack. The Secretary of War is another truckling knave. A few months ago he sent 20,000 first class muskets to the United States Arsenal in Charleston, and left them there without a guard to be seized. He has sent in all haste, engineers down here to spend from $80,000 to $100,000 on the Forts in finishing them and repairing them, with the undoubted intention of turning them over to South Carolina. By these acts of the General Government South Carolina gets two millions worth of Forts, arms, ammunition, and repairs which do not belong to her. In other words, the General Government presents her with a sword to be turned against itself, for she intends to turn the guns of Fort Sumpter, opposite to us, upon us as soon as she seizes it.

NOT A TRUE BILL.

South Carolina's Indictment of the Union.

The following is the declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, as reported by the committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States:

"The State of South Carolina having determined to resume a separate and equal position among nations, deems it due to herself and the remaining United States of America and the nations of the world that she should declare the causes which led to the act. In 1765 that portion of the British empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the government of the American colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on July 4th, 1776, in a declaration by the colonies that they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do such things which independent States have the right to do. They further solemnly declared that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the established right of the people to alter and abolish it, and institute a new government. Deeming that the government of Great Britain had become destructive of these ends, they declared themselves free and absolved from allegiance to the British crown and the political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved.

The committee say the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of the people to abolish a government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, were expressed when the colonies separated from the mother country, and became free and independent States. The parties amending the Constitution, on the 17th of September, 1787, were the several sovereign States.

On May 23, 1788, South Carolina by a convention of her people assented to the amended Constitution of the United States. The failure of one of the contracting parties to maintain constitutional obligations releases the other. Fifteen of the Northern States have deliberately refused for years to fulfil their constitutional obligations. We would refer to these States for proof of this. When the fourth article of the Constitution was adopted the greater number of the contracting parties had slaves. The hostility of the Northern States to the institutions of slavery had led them to disregard their constitutional obligations. The laws of the general government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, have enacted laws, either nullifying the Constitution or to render useless all attempts to execute the acts of Congress. In many of these States fugitives "held to service and to labor," have been claimed, but in none of them has the State government complied with the stipulation on this subject made in the Constitution.

In the formation of the Federal Government, each State was recognized as an equal; the right of property in slaves was recognized by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. The ends for which this government was instituted have been defeated, and the government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaveholding States. These States assumed the right of deciding on the propriety of our domestic institutions. They decided the rights of property established in fifteen States, and recognized by the Constitution. They have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; have permitted an open establishment of societies, whose avowal and object are to disturb the peace and property of citizens of other States; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures, to servile insurrection. Twenty-five years the agitation has been steadily increasing until they have secured the power of the common government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article, establishing an Executive Department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery.

He is to be entrusted with the administration of the coming Government because it is declared that a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must believe that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. This sectional combination for the subvertion of the Constitution has been aided in the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the superior laws of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South, and destructive to its peace and safety. On the 4th of March next this party will take possession of the Government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory—that the judicial tribunal shall be made sectional—that war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will no longer exist—equal rights of the States will be lost—the slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self government or self protection, and the federal government will have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the great political error with the sanction of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina resume her position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance for protection on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

— Hon. Bellamy Storer, Hon. George Hoadley, Hon. Wm. M. Dickson, Hon. D. P. Lowe, S. S. L'Hommedieu of Ohio; H. Cummings, Esq., of Covington, Ky; Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and many other distinguished citizens of the three States, have commissioned T. D. Jones, the celebrated sculptor, to take a bust of President Lincoln.

No Compromise.

The Hon. Henry L. Dawes, M. C. from Western Massachusetts, in answer to the inquiries of an anxious constituent, writes from Washington as follows:

* * * "The heavens are indeed black, and an awful storm is gathering. On whose heads it will first break, the God of the storm only can tell. I see no way that either North or South can escape its fury. But, while I am well nigh appalled at its awful and inevitable consequences, I trust that I shall not be either tempted or frightened from the path of duty, which seems plain, straight, and self-illuminated amid all this darkness. I have had no part or lot in bringing the nation into this peril. On the contrary, I have done what in me lies to rescue the Constitution and the Union from the construction and prostitution that have brought ruin to our very doors. And, now that the yawning jaws of destruction have been opened, I am called upon to betray both the Constitution and the Union, turn traitor and plunge in, lest, if I do not, some one else will. On the heads of traitors let the doom of traitors rest. I pray God that this awful catastrophe may be averted. I pray Him too that He may give me wisdom and strength for this my day—and for a disposition and a willingness to make any sacrifice for my country, save honor. Discomfiture, disgrace destruction wait on timidity, vacillation, and concession. While safety, if it comes at all, comes only through moderation, calmness, and *firmness*—triple graces, a three-fold chord—*the* sheet-anchor under whose fast hold the ship may, in God's Providence, yet ride out this storm and enter a peaceful harbor with the stars and stripes still floating at its masthead."

Secession Run into the Ground.

The New York *Herald* does not at all approve of the rumored scheme to separate that city from the State of the same name. It says:

Some of our small newspapers and small-potato ward and grog-shop politicians, seized with this Southern idea of secession, are very industriously agitating the separation of this great metropolis from the State. Their plan is to secede from the State, and to make of Manhattan Island, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island, Ward's Island, Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Staten Island, Coney Island, Long Island, Hellgate and Communipaw an independent State, to be ruled by the rowdies of Manhattan Island. As this beautiful commonwealth would include Fort Washington and the Heights thereof, we have a direct interest in the consequences of this speculation, and so we enter our protest against it.

Buchanan fears Assassination.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, who has the run of the kitchen of the White House, says:

In every hotel and every street in this city, we hear hardly anything but denunciation of the President for his course in refusing to strengthen Major Anderson. Justice should be done to the President by asserting the fact, and I make the assertion upon good authority, that the President stands in fear of assassination if he attempts to increase the force at Fort Moultrie. He has so expressed himself to a distinguished Democratic member of the government, who I know would have denounced him in the Senate as a traitor had not the acknowledgement referred to been made which enlisted for the President the sympathy of the Senator, and induced him to withhold his denunciation.

Henry Ward Beecher at Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

Great excitement has existed here all day in certain circles, because it was announced that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would speak before the sons of New England this evening. For weeks past there has been much talking pro and con as to the advisibility of his being permitted to speak, and great pressure was brought to bear upon the committee in charge to induce them to withdraw their invitation; that they declined to do, but wrote Mr. B. the state of the case, advising him to be prudent, and requesting an immediate reply, giving the title of his address, which they hoped would be conciliatory and pacific—to which Mr. Beecher replied that he should be on hand to keep his appointment, and that the theme would be one which he deemed appropriate for the occasion.

After repeated failures, Mr. Palmer, the Chairman, succeeded in getting a hall, only by giving bonds to be responsible in case of attack. Several of the Committee were so fearful of a disturbance that they dared not sit on the platform. Every effort was made to induce the Committee to back down, but Mr. Beecher and Mr. Palmer stood firm. The lecture passed off uninterruptedly, and was a decided success. There was an immense audience, who were very enthusiastic.

Dread of Servile Insurrection in South Carolina.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times*, while admitting that the Secessionists proper are determined to carry out their projects to the end, says that the people are growing frightened. He writes:

There is a lingering apprehension of anarchy which startles men in the home of their families, surrounded by hundreds of negroes, in whose minds they know not what is going on. Though little is confessed, yet I am convinced that many a family is now experiencing the darkest forebodings. If the plan for arming the State is carried out, a very small share of the adult male population will be left at home. Who is to guard the women and the children on the plantations? It is scarcely possible that Carolina should be able to command the means to guard her coast from raids by Abolitionists, and the haters of her institution, whom she will not fellowship within the Union, but to whose evil dispositions they are in a great measure subject themselves by going out. Said I to one of the chief architects of secession—"Who will protect you from the hundreds of John Browns now lying in wait for an opportunity to renew, only more successfully, the attempt of Harper's Ferry? How do you know that your negroes will not, within less than one month, have pikes placed in their hands, and scenes ensue that chills the blood to think of?" The only answer was, it will not be so—we have no fear of that. But there is not entire confidence on that point, as a sort of uneasiness, evinced in more stringent domestic regulations, in the repairing of old locks and the putting on of new ones, and in a hundred other little things, betray on what the mind is dwelling. This is destined to grow on the public mind, and to have its effect on the action of those in authority.

John C. Calhoun on the Continuance of the Union.

That this eminent statesman, the better part of whose life was devoted to building up the power of the United States, which some of his successors would appear to be bent upon destroying, did not look to a separation of the Union as an event within the limits of possibility, we have remarkable testimony in a report of a conversation with him as recently as 1846. It will be found in a somewhat curious volume, entitled "Statesman of America in 1846, by Sarah Mytton Maury." This lady, related to the family of the eminent geographer, visited this country a few years ago, and occupied herself very much during her stay with the study of our eminent public men. She was admitted to intimacy with several of the most distinguished, especially among the Democratic politicians, and her book reports their table talk and opinions with considerable minuteness. With Mr. Calhoun she seems to have been an especial favorite, in the enjoyment of the most frank and cordial intimacy. In the course of this acquaintance the following dialogue occurred, well worthy of attention at this moment. We give it in her own language:

"Mr. Calhoun," said I, speaking of America, "you are a great experiment."

"We are more," said he, "we are a great hit."

"Will the Atlantic and Pacific States be divided into separate republics?"

"They cannot be; the Mississippi, a great inland sea, will keep them united. The Union is indissoluble."

It may possibly clinch this testimony with a certain order of minds, to know that the lady's book is dedicated "To the Hon. James Buchanan," then Secretary of State.

The Charlestonians would tar and feather Calhoun now, if he were living, we presume, for the utterance of such a declaration.—*N. Y. Post.*

☞ The traitor Yancey has just written another letter, in which he says:

Alabama will, most assuredly, secede first, and make efforts at co-operation for a Southern Confederacy afterwards. No proffered compromises, no amendment of the Constitution, no proffered additional guaranties, can delay her action for independence a moment. There is no defect in our fundamental law; *therefore it needs no alteration*. The great defect in the Union is the public conscience and education of the Northern masses upon the slavery question, which begets an irreconcilable and irrepressible conflict between them and that institution, and of course between them and all constitutional provisions which protect that institution.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS,
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Phillip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling.
5,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents.
500 Pieces Worn Valentias for one shilling.
500 Pieces Yard Wide French Chintz Prints at fifteen cents.
New Silks for two-and-sixpence a yard.
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Panic Prices for the Holidays.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake street.

[illegible]
Three Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
79 .... Lake Street .... 79.

FOR ELEGANT GIFTS
CALL ON
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
No. 111 .... Lake Street .... No. 111
Their assortment is
GOOD AND PRICES LOW.
All of the New Gift Books,
INCLUDING
Loves of the Poets,
Women of the South,
Folks Song, &c, &c.,
JUVENILE BOOKS, Paper Dolls and Blocks.
AMBROTYPE COPIES OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
ALBUMS AND AUTOGRAPH BOOKS, in rich bindings, Portfolios, &c.
CHESSMEN AND BOARDS, of every style.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, in every variety, bound in Velvet and Turkey Morocco, with and without clasps.
☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
No. 48 Lake Street,
Ask the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
Vases, Bronzes,
AND
ELEGANT CHINA GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE
HOLIDAYS.
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

HERRING'S SAFES
NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., 40 State street;
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."
O. F. FULLER & CO.
The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c.
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!
Christmas Presents
AND
FINE FANCY GOODS
AT COST.
124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124
CONSISTING OF
LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES,
LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING "
Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache
WRITING DESKS.
Morocco and Russia Leather Bags,
Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags,
Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.
ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS,
TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.
ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES,
PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "
Cigar Cases in Shell,
Cigar Cases in Ivory,
Cigar Cases in Morocco.
PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,
SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,
PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,
SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS,
GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,
And the finest assortment of
STEEL GOODS
To be found in the city, comprising
Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.,
AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS,
PARTY AND OPERA FANS,
In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.
DRESS GARTERS,
All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.
LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S
Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S
FINE CUTLERY.
CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS,
And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. WHEELER,
Assignee.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN.
Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our large and well selected stock of
NEW JUVENILES.
ALSO,
New Styles of Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture,
GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS, Cheap and Fine,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESSMEN, OF ALL PRICES.
For sale by
W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
No. 148 .... LAKE STREET .... No. 148

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.—
J. A. COLBY,
118 Randolph Street,
Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of
1,200 Different Kinds,
Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the
WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS,
Or at the regular retail prices with gifts [illegible]. Call personally or send for a catalogue.

THE MOST USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Can be found at the
Optical Establishment of
LOUIS MAUSS,
No. 79 .... South Clark Street .... No. 79
Viz:—Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, POLYORAMAS, COSMORAMAS, &c., &c.
Please call at 79 South Clark street, the sign of the Mammoth Spectacles, and make your selections.

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Ladies' Skates. Men's Skates.
BOYS' SKATES.
HAND SLEIGHS. BOYS' TOOL CHESTS.
FINE POCKET KNIVES.
Every-Handle Table Cutlery. Silver Plated Dessert Knives, in Cases.
SETS OF CARVERS AND STEEL IN CASES.
Rodgers' Scissors, Singly or in Cases.
For sale by [illegible] No. 174 Lake street.

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S Standard
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
79 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

BAGS.
50,000 STARK MILLS .... $25.00.
20,000 LEWISTON'S MILLS ..... 24.50.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
Silver Ware,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Geo. W. Stevens & Co.,
77 LAKE STREET,
Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,
LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS,
CHAIN BRACELETS,
PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS
CORAL BRACELETS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,)
GENTS' CURB CHAINS,
SCARF PINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,)
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES,
SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES,
TEA, TABLE, SUGAR,
SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns.)
INDIVIDUAL SALTS,
CAKE AND CARD BASKETS,
NAPKIN RINGS,
WINE STANDS,
GOBLETS, TEA SETS, &C.,
FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.
GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,
77 .... Lake Street 77

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 ---- Clark Street ---- No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pk'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S.
113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113
PHOTOGRAPHS.
The Best and Cheapest in the city
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
IVORYTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
GRAIN, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Co.'s
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
[illegible]

CALL AT
GALE BROTHERS
No. 202 Randolph Street,
AND EXAMINE THEIR
NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41
NEW WORSTED GOODS,
Skating Basques, Skating Caps,
GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,
PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS
SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS
HOODS. HOODS.
Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.
A large assortment of
COMMENCED SLIPPERS,
Zephyr Worsteds and Woolen Yarns
SUTTON & BURKITT,
(LATE R. DUNN,)
41 .... La Salle Street 41

TOYS! TOYS!
AND
FANCY GOODS
FOR THE MILLION
—AT—
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON THE
3d OF JANUARY, 1861.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 133 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
133 .... LAKE STREET 133

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

FUR MANUFACTORY.
C. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.
65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouses
Nos. 43 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.
43 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.
DRUGGISTS.
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla and Colored Papers adapted to your use.
LAWYERS.
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.
AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.
STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS.
[illegible]
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS.
[illegible]
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
[illegible]
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
43 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

FINE SILVER-PLATED
Goods!
[illegible]
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
[illegible]
E. A. HAMBLES & CO.,

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
I have on hand a large assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
Every Handle and other Cutlery.
Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

☞ The Female Organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 79 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswald (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 139 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
[illegible]
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
60 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 60 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 95 Clark Street,
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
[illegible]
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 95 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, [illegible]
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
[illegible]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
[illegible]
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST AND AURIST OF THE
EYE AND EAR.
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 .... South Clark Street 79
[illegible]
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
[illegible]

Plumbing.
R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
[illegible]

Educational.
DEARBORN SEMINARY.
The next term of this Institution will begin On WEDNESDAY, January 2d, 1861.
HYDE PARK SEMINARY.
[illegible]

AT
OTHERS
lph Street,
EGANT GOODS,
GIFTS
Street - - 41
ED GOODS,
Skating Caps,
TCH CAPS,
ESQUIMAUX PANTS
HITTENS, SCARFS
HOODS,
the Best Quality.
SLIPPERS,
Wollen Yarn
BURKITT,
e Street..........41
TOYS!
ND
GOODS
E MILLION
EOT'S
RIETY STORE,
andolph Street,
RY BLOCK.
OWED UP
THE
NUARY, 1861.
GREAT VARIETY
Lake Street.
M B'O'S.,
FANCY GOODS,
WORSTEDS,
ER YARN,
Bird Cages,
NOTIONS, &C.
MITH & CO.,
T IRON PIPE,
D GAS FITTINGS,
BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
NUFACTORY.
SPEARS, JR.,
HERZOG,
AL REMOVAL.
OF PAPERS
d 44 State Street,
nks, and Insurance Co's,
UGGISTS,
LAWYERS,
DALE PAPERS.
t and Best Papers
D CARD BOARDS,
ILVER-PLATED
Goods!
OR THE HOLIDAYS.

Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. de19d886-ly

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no15'60eow-d-ly

☞ The Female Organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.

Sold by all druggists. de13-3w

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
B. B. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. de11'60-1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oct'60-ly

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 49 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill., PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC, Dealer in PIANOS AND MELODEONS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand. PIANOS TO RENT. Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 49 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. no3'60-ly

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Boston Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15d309-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York. For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is all the time enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d128-3m]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Compositions for Bands, Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free. [illegible] ... The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum ... Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years to the special practice of the Eye and Ear. ☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear (64 pp.), containing references, testimonials, &c., sent free on receipt of a postage stamp. Office, 101 Randolph street, Chicago. oc9'60-ly

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79..........South Clark Street..........79 Opposite Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Barometers, Thermometers, &c., &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of repairs done. Spectacle glasses fitted to old frames.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with Gas Pipe and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing line, by [illegible] 54 East Washington street. [illegible]

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY. The next term of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, January 2d, 1861. [de25-d293-1m]

HYDE PARK SEMINARY. [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten Per Cent. From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 55 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE, de17'60-ly 31 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., oc17-d482-ly Commission Merchants No. 189 ½ S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED. Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., au15'60-ly 34 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO. au21c013-6m 121 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, ap18-ly-c890 Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, oc4-d189-3m] No. 20 Dearborn st., Room 5, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted. my29-c65-ly

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 no.4-ly N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN. BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 13 State Street, Up Stairs. Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property. ☞ Credits given on New York and Boston. [oc29d381-6m]

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-ly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80 GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrew, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel3'60-ly

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 185 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mk27-58-ly

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130 Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [d1 '58-ly]

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75 Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-ly-c186] CALVIN C. BURT.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 10 South Canal Street..........Chicago, Ill. J. T. CARTER. E. B. STONE. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. sel'60-ly

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x47	18x23	22x24	26x40	30x42	33x33
19x24	20x24	24x34	26x37	37x41	31x37
20x42	24x34	25x33	25x35	30x37	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. c3

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-Bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 120 LAKE STREET. Northeast corner of Clark. (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 1984.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., au29'60-ly St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 126 Lake st. ap?'7

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 58......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58 Post Office Box 3838. [oc6'60-ly]

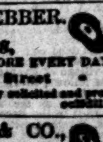
A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 102......WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO......102 Just east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. oc5'60-ly

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills,—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., ja18'60-ly No. 219 South Water st.

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. E. SPENCER, Agent, oc27-d264-6m 162 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 29 S. Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired. je29-ly



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. THOS. S. DICKERSON, No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. oct'60-ly

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER. OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY. 106 - - Randolph Street - - 106 ☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc30d325-6m

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY, 65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65 Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1862

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 90 Washington Street, Chicago. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	2.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

A NEW POEM BY LONGFELLOW.

Paul Revere's Ride.

[From the January Atlantic Monthly.]

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend—"If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal-light—
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said good night, and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somersett, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon, like a prison-bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack-door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade—
Up the light ladder, slender and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead
In the night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in the silence so deep and still,
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black, that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred with a heavy stride,
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now he gazed on the landscape far and near,
Then impetuous stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely, and spectral, sombre and still.

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's hight,
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed that flies fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

It was twelve by the village clock,
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river-fog,
That rises when the sun goes down.

It was one by the village-clock,
When he rode into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be the first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm—
A cry of defiance, and not of fear,—
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beat of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

An Interesting Picture of Batavia and its Hotels.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, about which we know comparatively little, draws the following graphic picture of the place, which will be found quite interesting:

Now about Batavia and the hotel at which I am stopping. How many in New York believe that upon the opposite side of the globe, ten thousand miles nearer the sun, hotels to compare with the oriental magnificence of the New York hotels can be found? But such is the fact.

Everything we see here is so entirely different from what we have seen or ever imagined before, it is hard to tell how or where to begin. In all the imaginary wilds of speculative fancy I had never dreamed of anything to come up to or compare with Batavia. The place approaching nearest to it in the East Indies, or, in fact, in any part of the world is Calcutta, and that by many is not considered equal to Batavia.

The hotel at which I am stopping is the Hotel des Indes, situated in the new, or upper town, some half dozen miles from the water. This is a specimen of five or six others within half a mile of each other. My hotel and grounds cover ten acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one immense forest of trees and canals. The trees remind one very much of the elms of New Haven. Houses are placed two or three hundred feet back from the street; in front the yard is filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a stoop or piazza in front, on which, mornings and evenings, all beautifully dressed ladies and children. The houses are white as the driven snow. In front are bird cages, elegant lamps, beautiful pictures and steel engravings, handsome marble-top tables, rocking chairs, lounges, &c. These articles are mostly of French manufacture, of the nicest description.

One can ride here for miles on roads as smooth as a floor, and see nothing different from what I have described. At night the city is one blaze of light from lamps—no gas is allowed. The streets swarm with Malays, Japanese and Chinamen, but no negroes. They are very civil and attentive as waiters, and generally honest. Rooms are left open, and articles of all kinds left exposed without being stolen. There are no beggars to be met with in the streets.

The hotel at which I am stopping—the main building two stories high, with an immense piazza in front—is connected on each side by buildings like railroad depots, three or four hundred feet long. Each suite of rooms contains room enough to make two, three, and even half a dozen ordinary rooms such as we get at hotels in the United States. In front and back are bath houses, fountains, flower gardens, and outhouses for cooking and for servants. Marble floors, tiled roofs, ceilings from twenty to thirty feet high, no carpets, and but few curtains.

Meals are served up in about the same style as at the first-class hotels in New York.

The habits of living are quite different. At daylight the coffee and tea are taken to your room; at eight same, with light refreshments; twelve breakfast, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day or night, same as baths. No business is done in the street in the middle of the day on account of the heat. Nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night.

The thermometer stands at about 82 degrees throughout the year; it does not vary from this two degrees. The American consul and one other are the only Americans in town. The island of Java contains a population of 10,000,000; the city of Batavia 160,000. There are three distinct races here, the Malays, Javanese and Sundanese. All speak different languages, and neither can understand the other. This classification does not include the Chinese, of which there are several thousand.

Java is larger and more populous than Sumatra, Borneo, or any of the neighboring islands. It is one of the richest and most productive islands in the Indian Ocean. It abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas and poisonous insects of all kinds, but not so bad as Ceylon, where the average number of persons killed and carried off by tigers from Jaffnapore is one person a day throughout the year. These houses are built on piles fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, into which the people retire at night to sleep, to avoid being killed by tigers. These little huts are entered by ladders, which are pulled up after entering.

The Java coffee grown on this island is equal, if not superior, some of it, to the best Mocha. Every kind of fruit—the finest in the world—is produced here of all seasons of the [illegible]

Miscellaneous

MALT! BARLEY MALT! A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use CONSTANLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY, 13 South Water Street, Chicago. oc24d78-6m

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., No. 115 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Agents for the NEW YORK BELTING AND Packing Company, Have on hand at all times A large supply of their new patented smooth and solid Vulcanized RUBBER BELTING, Warranted Superior to any other ever made. PACKING AND TUBING, Leather Belting, FIRE BUCKETS, CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE, Of all sizes and best quality. Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Clasps, RUBBER CLOTHING, Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, TOYS, COMBS, And everything in the RUBBER LINE. RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS: Ladies and Men's Gloves, Nursery Sheeting, Carriage Cloths, Piano, Horse and Wagon Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Spittoons, (a new article just received,) Door Mats, Bath Mats and Tubs, a new style of Knife Sharpeners, Parlor Skates, new styles of Fancy Balls, Stationer's Bands, Erasing Rubber, &c., &c.

Hard Rubber Goods: Crochet and Knitting Needles, Finger Rings of various styles and prices, Slates, Pen-Holders, Pencils, Oilers, Cork Screws, all styles of Syringes, Canes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Napkin Rings, Ruler's Thread and Needle Cases, Match Boxes, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Tumblers, Donnel Pies, Soap and Shaving Boxes, &c., &c.

PATENT VULCANITE EMERY WHEELS.

☞ Dealers will please make a note of this advertisement in making their purchases. de13-d523-1m

GREAT CARPET HALL OF Hollister & Wilkins, 125 & 127 - - - Lake Street - - - 125 & 127 [UP-STAIRS.] The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS. Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemp, Felt, Venetian, Twilled Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the latest styles, lowest prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most complete assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS. Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either of regular quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one and a half yards and two yards wide, at prices from one shilling to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS. Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and six-quarter yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs. Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, and Sheepskin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS. French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Cornices, Curtain Bands, Pins, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Chains, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gilt borders, Buff and Oil Painted Shades, Holland, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands, Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlain's and Bailey's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-ends, Rack-Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS. Table Linens in patterns and by the yard. Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings, Toilet Covers, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Tassels, Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTRY GOODS. Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Spreads, Satin Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Cushions, Church Cushions, Pew Rugs, Crocheted Chair Cushions, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Hair Twine, Webbing, Gimp, Hair, Cotton Tufts and Twine for Upholsterer's use.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Hollister & Wilkins' GREAT CARPET HALL, 125 & 127...Lake Street, (up-stairs)...125 & 127 [oc9-d211-3m]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public. Their curative power is in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, &c., are unparalleled, and a single trial will prove [illegible] to our assertions. Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College. Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts. And a host of others. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache. CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE, Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste, RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding, on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS: BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass. MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass. DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass. JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass. LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago. GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago. M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers. FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago. THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago. J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Pelton, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago. D. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill. ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Griggsville, Ill. CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Chicago. OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill. MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d177-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL.......$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.......2,194,100 02

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		204,146 38
Claims unadjusted, and not due		[illegible]
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. jy29-ly No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000.00
SURPLUS	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered	[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock	[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured	[illegible]

	PAR VAL.	MKT. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,000
Accumulated Interest on Investments		5,711
Total Assets		[illegible]
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the offices, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, on as favorable terms as any other Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 81 and 88 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap18-ly

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus, - - - $339,746.70. Officers: GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-ly

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital.......$300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital.......$131,686.00. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b985

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY, Chartered in 1810.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	[illegible]
Loans amply secured	[illegible]
Real Estate, cash value	[illegible]
2,090 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	[illegible]
1,350 " " in New York	[illegible]
1,010 " " in Boston	[illegible]
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	[illegible]
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford	[illegible]
150 " Railroad Stock	[illegible]
41 City and Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
State Stocks	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	[illegible]

Policies in the above Company issued by HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, au19-c661-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " LORILLARD, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street. [jy3-ly]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets, Jan. 1, 1860.......$226,317.00 Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. jy14-ly-c738 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, AT BURWELL & WYANT'S, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. oc30d157-6w

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street. J. G. MITCHELL. [no19] ANT'W ZAHM.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—VANDERSALL & CHASE, Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 6 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago. D. VANDERSALL. [no17-d-71-3m] S. V. CHASE.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 13 Court House. no28-d339-1m WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, 106 Randolph street.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES, New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Half Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES, 29 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 29 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 69 - - - Lake Street - - - 69 We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

4,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,000 bdls SHEET IRON,
800 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 lbs BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
18 tons PIG TIN,
10,000 lbs COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
10 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
10 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oc23-'60-ly Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860, FALL TRADE. 1860 WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 36......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......36 Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au2a'60-ly

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbers' Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860 H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETTS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates 3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 18 to 28. 500 " Russia Sheet Iron. 100 " Imitation Sheet Iron. 100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. 2,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper. 5,000 " Planished Copper Bottoms. 1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 28. 2,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper, TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c. 18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER. [oc14d215-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Saberton, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18 Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS FISH WOODEN WARE, &c. Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS F. EYER, 170 Lake Street. [mh20 '60]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION. ☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

No. 27 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 12 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, directly opposite to the above spacious store in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER SUITS, [illegible] IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. Hotel Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box [illegible]. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; L. W. Hurley, Esq., do.; P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New York; Gourd Freres do.; Yelverton Brot. do.; Jas. Hugh's Sons do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tison, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 186 ½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Henry & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers and Commission Merchants, Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited. W. LELAND. [se16] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. [jy18'60-ly] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

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FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY. CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. se12-d134-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. E. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de13'59] E. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 156 South Water-st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. JAS. D. BAILIE. T. R. SEYMOUR. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au18-c891-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 3 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. H. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. W. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE. [jy6'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 30 and 32..........LaSalle Street..........30 and 32 CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. oc11d160-ly

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 134 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South. JESSE WELLER. J. C. MELLEN. A. J. MUDD. ap18-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago. mh23'60

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186 Aikin's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy28-ly-dc

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 218 ½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD. de9-ly

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THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 223 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Holmes, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. [au16c601]

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. B. CULVER. [ja4d614] C. S. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no18d539

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [jel3'60-ly]

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by oc5'60 ly THOMAS NASH.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 19 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 23 SOUTH WATER STREET. Agent for the Onondaga Salt Works, Oswego, N. Y. ☞ Liberal advances on Flour or Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap15

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. R. F. W. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15c135-ly] [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 ½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. A. H. WILLIAMS. [illegible] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plaster, Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 188, 190 and 192 South Water street. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. S. [illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 229 South Water Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce by sample. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments. [illegible]

Thomas, Marshall & Thomas, Shipping and Commission Merchants, No. 166 WATER STREET, N. Y. [illegible]

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my2

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent, at 129 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap16c63y

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. $100 Cold. BARRELS. $100 Cold. In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor-Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the General Fairs in 1860: Chicago Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold. Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma. U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma. St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE, FOR TIGHT WORK. This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 3,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $15 to $20 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel, putting all competition out of the question. Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Hedge Planing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufour & Co.'s celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S Patent Flouring & Grist Mills, All perfect and complete within themselves. Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., of the very lowest cash prices. ☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circular. Address W. H. DOANE, au7-d92-ly 122 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 126 and 128 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap13]

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WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81 [jy31-d80-3m]

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, ... South Clark Street ... 134 [oc13d1y]

Erasive Soap.

R. H. STEWART & CO'S. IMPROVED Chemical and Erasive Soap, THE GREATEST LABOR AND MONEY SAVING FAMILY STAPLE! Please Observe: This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 180 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.

1st.—This Soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.

2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and scalding friction, and will save full sixty per cent. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.

3d.—Water—in the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the Soap.

4th.—It will make the washing whiter and cleaner, and last longer. The Soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

5th.—A strong solution of it will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., with the greatest ease, rapidity and economy.

6th.—Used as a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of grease, tar, paint or printer's ink, &c., leaving it soft and clean. It is invaluable for hand-washing.

7th.—It will remove oil, wheel grease, pitch, etc., from all woolen goods, in fact all the best qualities.

Dealers and the public are invited to call and test the Soap by trial.

Mr. R. H. Stewart, being a practical soap-maker, has experimented upon all the different soaps in various ways, and offers it to the public as a Soap which will SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

We are willing to submit it to such tests. All we ask is to give it a trial, and if it does not give full satisfaction, the money will be refunded. ☞ For sale at all the leading grocery stores. R. H. Stewart & Co., Manufactory, 25 Kinzie st., Chicago.

Starch.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the Purest Starch in the world. In purity, quality and strength, it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft, as is well known, renders it much more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other.

As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of satisfactory reference could be given, but the manufacturers prefer to rely solely on the public to test it. The quality of this Starch has been tested by competent judges, and it is a matter of particular interest to all. ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGINNIS, MAKER.

To Wholesale Buyers.—The Company wish to say that our unequalled facilities for manufacturing and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you as cheap or cheaper than any other house. We are prepared to fill orders at the lowest prices. Every box of our Starch is warranted, and any complaint not satisfactorily adjusted, the money will be refunded. All orders and communications addressed, "Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois," will receive prompt attention. [se15-d64-6m

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 87 South Water st., Chicago. E. T. CLARK & CO., 62 Pearl street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful designs and neatly printed for Grain and Produce Dealers, Shippers, Millers and Farmers. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, &c., &c. ☞ Orders filled with despatch, and Bags printed to order.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 271 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR, Buckwheat, Grocers, and Eights, printed to order at the lowest rates. HAM SACKS, Every size. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our line of business and solicited. [apl '60-ly.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 20 [illegible] STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. se29-ly-c35

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